The Daily Sentinel.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1867. NO. 247.

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS.

SECOND GRAND OPENING

OF THIS SEASON

AT

S M I T H ' S,

No. 25 Sycamore Street,

PETERSBURG, VA.

Thirty Thousand Dollars Worth

OF

FRESH GOODS OPENING THIS DAY.

THE ABOVE NAMED STOCK HAS BEEN SELected with much taste and judgment, and at the very great REDUCTION recently made in prices of all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

AND WILL BE SOLD CORRESPONDINGLY LOW.

This is decidedly the largest and best stock of

DRY GOODS

In Virginia and offers inducements to purchasers unsurpassed anywhere. No effort will be spared to give satisfaction to all.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF

Virginia and North Carolina,

I WOULD SAY SEND IN YOUR ORDERS,

You will be delighted with the BEAUTIFUL GOODS you will receive in return, and at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

To our numerous customers at a distance, I return my grateful thanks and request their orders for samples, guaranteeing in every instance entire satisfaction.

To our numerous friends and patrons in the city and vicinity, I would especially say, that in many respects the Stock was never so desirable or complete, embracing many

NEW AND DESIRABLE ARTICLES

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,

And will, therefore, refrain from a numeration, except to call especial attention to

THE DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT,

which surpasses anything heretofore offered in this market. An early call will secure the most

DESIRABLE SHADES,

PATTERNS, &c., &c.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended, I hope by strict attention to the necessities and interest of my customers, to merit its continuance to the entire extent of their wants in the DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

THOMAS SMITH.

my 4-228-tc

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMENCEMENT AT

LOUISBURG FEMALE COLLEGE.

Sermon on Wednesday, 29th. May, at 8 o'clock P. M., by Rev. JOHN B. WILLIAMS, of Beaufort, N. C.

Compositions of the Senior class and Literary Address, on Thursday, 30th.

CONCERT AT NIGHT.

The next session will begin on the 31st. July.

T. M. JONES,
May 25-244-4t President.

COTTON PLOWS.

Just received another supply of March's New Patented COTTON PLOW. They give universal satisfaction.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
my 6-229-tf Agent.

FRESH FIELD SEEDS.

RED CLOVER,
ORCHARD GRASS,
TIMOTHY,
BLUE GRASS,
LUCERNE,

and best variety of Garden Seeds, just received from R. Sinclair & Co., Baltimore, at the Farmers' Hall.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
Feb20-165-tf Auctioneer.

BAPTIST HYMNS.

Morocco, Sheep and Roan,

Just received at

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.
May 21-244-tf

COOKING STOVES.

We have received a large addition to our stock.

COOKING STOVES,

Various Patterns.

J. BROWN,
May 21-242 With HART & LEWIS.

NEW BOOKS.

We are receiving, every week, new supplies of all the Standard

SCHOOL BOOKS, LIBRARY BOOKS, STATIONERY AND MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES,

in our line, which we offer to the Trade and to School Teachers at the lowest prices.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH.

Next door to Williams & Haywood's Drug Store.
My 21-242-tf

TO THE DENTAL PROFESSION.

The next Semi-Annual meeting of the North Carolina DENTAL ASSOCIATION will be held at High Point, N. C., on Wednesday, the 5th. June next. The members and the profession generally are most cordially invited to attend.

V. V. TURNER,
May 22-243-5t Corres. Sec'y.

Charlotte Times copy and send bill to Dr. G. W. Hunter, Salem, N. C.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

THE Trustees will hold their annual meeting on Wednesday, at 8 o'clock A. M. June 12.

The ANNUAL SERMON to the Graduating Class will be preached by Bishop GEORGE F. PIERCE, D. D., on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock A. M. June 12.

The LITERARY ADDRESS before the Societies will be delivered at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT will be on Thursday, June 13th. 1867.

A general invitation is given. Arrangements will be made for Trustees and the members of Conference, and if they will commenicate with the Marshal, J. W. Reid, in advance, it will be more comfortable to all parties.

B. CRAVEN.

May 25-244-3d

CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO.

In store a good supply of cheap Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
my 6-228-tf Com. Merchant.

FAMILY GROCERS.

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,

FAMILY GROCER,

NO. 26 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE supply of

CHOICE GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of Sugars—Crushed, "A" Coffee, Powdered, "C" Coffee, "B" Coffee, and brown of different grades;

Molasses and Syrup;

Coffees, Java, Laguira, Rio, and St. Domingo;

Bacon, Sides, Shoulders, Sugar cured Hams, and Strips;

Beef, for chipping, broiling, and spiced for boiling, a splendid article. Spiced Pig's feet, Pickled Pork, Beef and Buffalo Tongues.

Codfish, Tongues and Sounds. Mackerel, Smoked or Scotch Herrings. A splendid lot of Codfish.

Pickled and smoked Salmon.

Liverpool and Table Salt.

Potatoes, White Mercer, Peach Blow and Jackson Whites.

Gunny Bagging, Rope, Sole Leather, French Calf Skins, Lining Skins, &c. Shoe Pegs, Tacks, Awls, &c.

Wrapping Paper, Powder and Shot, Cotton Cards. Pearl and Corn Starch, Farina and Tapioca; English Dairy Cheese, Factory Cheese; a large assortment of Canned Fruits. Pickles, Preserves, Mustards, canned Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, &c.

Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Currants and Prunes, and everything usually kept in a first-class Grocery.

Also Liquors of all grades. Attention is especially called to our pure old Robeson County and old Keller Whiskey.

All manner of Sauces, Catsups, and Fancy Groceries generally, very cheap for cash.

We sell strictly for CASH.

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,
April 3—tf Family Grocer.

ROBERT A. JENKINS, Williamsborough, N. C.
SAMUEL S. PERRY, Raleigh, N. C.

JENKINS & PERRY,

Family Grocers and Commission

MERCHANTS,

IN THE BRICK ROW,

Four Doors North of the Post Office and nearly Opposite Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Grateful for the flattering patronage with which we have heretofore been so kindly favored, we respectfully solicit an increased share of the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. Without specially *gtizering*, we deem it sufficient to say, that our stock mostly embraces such articles as are usually found in Family Groceries. Most of our goods have been recently bought in New York and Baltimore, for cash, and we hope to be able to sell them on satisfactory terms. In addition to our stock of Groceries, &c., we have a fine lot of

HATS AND READY MADE CLOTHING

and a splendid lot of Confectionories, consisting of

PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES, RAISINS, ORANGES, FIGS, NUTS AND BRANDY PEACHES, &c.,

all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

We have also a fine lot of genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco, which we can implicitly recommend to "those who smoke." Please call and see us.

We will pay particular attention to all consignments of Produce and Merchandise entrusted to our care and will endeavor to sell at the best market prices. Consignments are respectfully solicited. By a prompt and close attention to business and fair dealing with all, we hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

April 13-211-tf

WE WONDER WHY ALMOST EVERY BODY, (or at least *a great many more folks,*) don't call and get a new HAT and some READY-MADE CLOTHING, while they are going so cheap; or supply themselves with a great many of the other good things so useful to housekeepers to be found at JENKINS & PERRY'S.

Please call and buy a little, if it is only ever so much.

May 23-244-tf

SUGARS! COFFEES!! TEAS!!!

SYRUPS!

CRUSHED SUGAR,
A. B. & C. SUGAR,
PORTO RICO SUGAR.

OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE,
PRIME GREEN LAGUAYRA,
BEST RIO COFFEE.

DELICIOUS GREEN AND BLACK TEA,

and extra Golden Syrup, which are just to hand and will be sold on most accommodating terms, by

DOUGLAS BELL.

my 6-229-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNIVERSITY.

THE EXAMINATION OF THE STUDENTS OF the University of the State will begin on Monday, the 27th inst., and continue until Thursday, the 6th. of June, the day of the College Commencement.

The Board of Visitors consists of

His Excellency JONATHAN WORTH,
Governor of the State, and *ex officio* President of the Board.

HON: D. L. SWAIN, LL. D.
PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE.

Thos. S. Ashe,	Bat. F. Moore,
Dan'l M. Barringer,	Montfort McGehee,
Kemp P. Battle,	Ruffin L. Pattierson,
Wm. A. Blount,	David S. Reid,
Thos. Bragg,	Francis E. Shober,
Geo. F. Davidson,	Leonidas F Siler,
Wm. Eaton, Jr.,	Wm. N. H. Smith.
Burgess S. Gaither,	D. C. Stone,
James F. E Hardy,	Jos. M. Taylor,
Wm. Lander,	Mason L. Wiggins.

CHAS. MANLY,
May 15-236-td. Secretary.

Valuable City Property for Sale.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE HOUSES and Lots in the City, (front of Nash Square) lately occupied by Mrs. Ruffin Tucker, dec'd.—The House contains 10 Rooms, all well furnished. Lot about 2½ acres, grounds beautifully ornamented with Shrubbery. Conservatory filled with the rarest flowers and garden of fine vegetables and choice fruit trees, all necessary out buildings, and well of pure water. Possession can be given immediately.

W. R. & R. S. TUCKER.

mar 2-175-tf

THE BANKRUPT LAW OF THE UNITED STATES,

1867.

WITH Notes and a collection of American and English Decisions, upon the Principles and Practice of the Law of Bankruptcy.—Adapted to the use of Lawyer and Merchant.

BY

EDWIN JAMES,

OF THE NEW YORK BAR.

Just received and for sale by

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,
Booksellers and Stationers,

Next door to Williams & Haywood's Drug Store.
May 21-242-tf

DRY GOODS.

CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE,

AND

GLASS-WARE.

I BEG LEAVE TO ANNOUNCE TO THE CITIzens of Raleigh and vicinity, that I have added to my already extensive business, an especial department for

CROCKERY AND GLASS-WARE,

and have taken great care to select the goods with a view of making this a first-class Grocery store.

I have the largest and best selected assortment to be found in this city, consisting of FINE CHINA SETTS, (plain, gilded and painted,) all of latest styles and patterns, STONE-WARE, COMMON WARE, and EARTHEN WARE.

IN GLASS-WARE,

Our assortment is complete, consisting of

Fine Cut Glass Goblets, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, and Dishes of all Sizes, Looking Glasses

of every description, made of the very best German and American Glass.

The Department of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

has just been fitted out with the most fashionable and desirable Goods, and the recent decline in prices and the particular attention I have given in selecting the goods, will enable me to please every body in style and price. I therefore invite my old customers and the public generally to call and examine my goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Besides, he is still prepared to furnish the people with

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

in as great variety as heretofore, embracing the best qualities as to style, make and quality. He invites an inspection of the same from purchasers.

In addition, I will mention my first-class

GROCERY STORE,

which is kept up at all times with the best and finest Family Groceries and sold at the lowest market prices.

A. KLINE,
Cor. Fayetteville and Hargett Sts.
May 2-226-2m.

BOOK STORE.

ALFRED WILLIAMS, C. W. LAMBETH.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,

No. 40 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

Book Sellers and Stationers,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF SCHOOL BOOKS,

STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS,

MASONIC BOOKS, JEWELS, REGALIA;

BOOKS ON STOCK AND AGRICULTURE; STATIONERY; PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPER; PRINTERS SUPPLIES;

SCHOOL AND OFFICE REQUISITES;

ALBUMS;

PERFUMERY,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

We are now receiving new supplies, and will be constantly making such additions to our Stock as will enable us to furnish every article usually kept in a first class Book Store.

Our facilities are such as to enable us to furnish in a very few days, any article not on hand, and all orders will have our prompt attention.

Our business will be conducted on the cash system, and every article sold at the very lowest prices.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH.

Raleigh, April 9-207-tf

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission

MERCHANTS,

No. 58 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

HAVE IN STORE AND ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING, SUGARS, COFFEES, AND TEAS, BACON, MOLASSES AND CHEESE, BRANDIES, WINES AND WHISKIES, SOAPS, CANDLES, AND CANDIES, TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,

Canned Fruits, Sauces and Figs, Canned Oysters, Raisins and Dates, Nuts, Currants, Pickles and Spices, Powder, Shot and Caps, Butter, Lard, Yeast, Powders, Soda,

and in fact everything usually found in a first class Wholesale Grocery house—in the greatest variety and at prices which cannot fail to please.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS &c.

50 Boxes Axes, 25 Doz. of Manure Forks,
25 Doz. Long handled Shovels, 25 Doz. Spades,
36 " Weeding Hoes assorted, 50 Doz. Hames,
25 " Horse Collars, 50 Doz. Trace Chaines,
30 " Plow Lines, 10 Gross Axe Helves,
Rope, Twine, Nails, &c.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Wholesale Grocers & Com. Merchants.
Feb 22-168-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

A lot of good WHITE CORN, White Corn Meal and Family Flour.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
May 23-244-tf Wholesale Grocers.

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REPAIR.

We have in Store one of these celebrated Machines, which we will sell on accommodating terms.

We have also made arrangements to furnish on short notice Grain Cradles, Threshing Machines, Horse Powers, Horse Rakes, Fan Mills, Cotton Gins &c., &c., at manufacturers' prices.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
my 4-228-tf

$25 REWARD.

Stolen from the Subscriber, on the 20th. April 1867, One LIGHT SORRELL HORSE MULE, 8 or 9 years old. This mule is rather under common size, and was barefooted when taken; mark, mane and tail, and with close examination can be seen a very small speck of white hair on his right rump; and on his back, about where the hind part of the saddle works, you will find a small knot caused by hurt.

The above reward will be paid to any one taking him up or giving any information that will lead to his recovery.

WILLIAM HOUSE,
Durham's, Orange Co., N. C.
May 25-245-1wdaw*

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. B HUNTER, Granville Co., N. C.
E. H. LASSITER, Northampton Co., N. C.

HUNTER & LASSITER,

(FORMERLY CONANT & HUNTER,)

Cotton Factors, & General Commission

MERCHANTS,

CORNER OF HIGH AND WATER STREETS,

PORTSMOUTH, VA.

Feb 6-154-3m

SEGARS AND TOBACCO.

WE are in receipt of a lot of Segars and Chewing Tobacco that can't be beaten. Call and see.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

Dec 17-tf

TANNER'S OIL.

ANOTHER lot of that Superior Fish Oil for Tanner's use, just to hand.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

Dec 17-tf

J. T. MORRISS & BRO.,

127 SYCAMORE STREET,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

W. H. MORRIS & CO.,

18 FAYETTEVILLE ST.,

Raleigh, N. C.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

AND

Manufacturers of all Kinds of Furniture,

-ALSO-

Dealers in Paper Hangings, Floor and Table Oil Cloth, Window Shades, Enameled Cloth and Floor Matting.

Call and examine our stock. Our motto is quick sales and small profits.

April 15-213-3m*

FOR RENT OR SALE.

A valuable house and lot in this city, for rent or sale.

Apply to R. C. BADGER.
Feb. 14—161-tf

A CHANCE TO HAVE YOUR OLD FURNITURE REPAIRED AND RENOVATED.

HAVING OBTAINED THE SERVICES OF A No. 1 Upholsterer, we are prepared to do all kinds of UPHOLSTERING, with neatness and dispatch. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Old Mattresses renovated and made over

Furniture of all kinds repaired and varnished and re-upholstered, and any thing in our line made to order promptly.

W. H. MORRISS & CO.
April 29-224-tf 18 Fayetteville St.

THE YARBROUGH HOUSE,

Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

I HAVE THE PLEASURE OF ANNOUNCING to my friends, and the traveling public, that I have leased the

YARBROUGH HOUSE,

for a term of years. The house will be

Repainted and Furnished

with new and elegant furniture at once.

I return sincere thanks to my patrons for their very kind and liberal patronage, received while in charge of the EXCHANGE HOTEL in this city.

I promise that the Yarbrough House shall have no superior in the South.

J. M. BLAIR.

mar 21-190-tf

"THE CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS,"

NEW YORK,

REV. DR. DEEMS, PASTOR.

STRANGERS visiting New York are respectfully informed that a congregation, composed of Christians of different Protestant denominations, has been organized under the pastoral charge of the Rev. CHARLES F. DEEMS, D. D., of North Carolina. Visiting clergymen of the several churches are invited to officiate. No sectarianism, no partisan politics, will be allowed to interfere with the worship.

The service is held morning and night in the Large Chapel of the University, immediately West of the New York Hotel.

The Pastor's residence and post office address is 721 WEST 34th. STREET. Strangers in the city, who are sick or in distress, may freely call upon Dr Deems for pastoral service.

When any member of any church comes to New York to engage in business, let him call promptly on the Pastor of the Church of the Strangers.—Especially let this be done in the case of young men who will have a cordial welcome.

Newspapers through the country, friendly to the enterprise, will please copy this advertisement and allow it to stand.

my 18-239-tf

J. H. CRAWFORD,

Mechanical and Operative Dentist,

RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFICE OVER PESCUD'S OLD DRUG STORE.

OFFICE HOURS:

From 8 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M.

Teeth Extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and the local anesthetic or Ether spray.

my 4-228-eodly

JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, &C.

WM. H. THOMPSON,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

24 Fayetteville Street 24

RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS just returned from the North and opened at his old stand, a splendid variety of

Watches, Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, &c.

repairing done neatly and with dispatch. He has also on hand a fine assortment of CLOCKS, GOLD PENS, POCKET KNIVES, &c.

A choice lot of elegant STATIONERY, also in Store, and many little niceties that will repay inspection.

Old GOLD and SILVER bought and sold.

Feb 25-170-3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTROLOGY.

THE WORLD ASTONISHED

AT THE WONDERFUL REVELATIONS

MADE BY THE GREAT ASTROLOGIST,

Madame H. A. PERRIGO.

She reveals secrets no mortal ever knew. She restores to happiness those who, from doleful events, catastrophes, crosses in love, loss of relations and friends, loss of money, &c., have become despondent. She brings together those long separated, gives information concerning absent friends or lovers, restores lost or stolen property, tells you the business you are best qualified to pursue and in what you will be most successful, causes speedy marriages and tells you the very day you will marry, gives you the name, likeness and characteristics of the person. She reads your very thoughts, and by her almost supernatural powers unveils the dark and hidden mysteries of the future. From the stars we see in the firmament—the maleficstars that overcome or predominate in the configuration—from the aspects and positions of the planets and the fixed stars in the heavens at the time of birth, she deduces the future destiny of man. Fail not to consult the greatest Astrologist on earth. It costs you but a trifle, and you may never again have so favorable an opportunity. Consultation fee, with likeness and all desired information, $1. Parties living at a distance can consult the Madame by mail with equal safety and satisfaction to themselves, as if in person. A full and explicit chart, written out, with all inquiries answered and likeness enclosed, sent by mail on receipt of price above mentioned. The strictest secrecy will be maintained, and all correspondence returned or destroyed. References of the highest order furnished those desiring them. Write plainly the day of the month and year in which you were born, enclosing a small lock of hair.

Address, MADAME H. A. PERRIGO,
P. O. DRAWER 295, BUFFALO, N. Y.
April 6-205-1ywad

There cometh glad tidings of joy to all,
To young and to old, to great and to small;
The beauty which once was so precious and rare,
Is free for all, and all may be fair.

By the use of

CHASTELLAR'S

WHITE LIQUID ENAMEL,

For improving and beautifying the complexion. The most valuable and perfect preparation in use, for giving the skin a beautiful pearl-like tint, that is only found in youth. It quickly removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, Moth, Patches, Sallowness, Eruptions, and all impurities of the skin, kindly healing the same, leaving the skin white and clear as alabaster. Its use can not be detected by the closest scrutiny, and being a vegetable preparation, is perfectly harmless. It is the only article of the kind used by the French, and is considered by the Parician as indispensable to a perfect toilet. Upwards of 30,000 bottles were sold during the past year, a sufficient guarantee of its efficacy. Price only 75 cents. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of an order, by

BERGER, SHUTTS & Co., Chemists
April 6—205-1ydaw 285 River St., Troy, N. Y.

CRISPER COMA.

Oh! she was beautiful and fair,
With starry eyes, and radiant hair.
Whose curling tendrils soft entwined,
Enchained the very heart and mind.

CRISPER COMA,

For Curling the Hair of either Sex into Wavy and Glossy Ringlets or Heavy Massive Curls.

By using this article Ladies and Gentlemen can beautify themselves a thousand fold. It is the only article in the world that will curl straight hair, and at the same time give it a beautiful, glossy appearance. The Crisper Coma not only curls the hair, but invigorates, beautifies and cleanses it; is highly and delightfully perfumed, and is the most complete article of the kind ever offered to the American public. The Crisper Coma will be sent to any address, sealed and post-paid, for $1.

Address all orders to

W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists,
No. 3 West Fayette Street, SYRACUSE, N. Y.
April 6-1ydaw

EXCELSIOR! EXCELSIOR!!

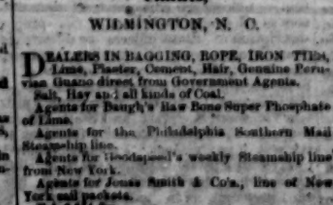
CHASTELLAR'S

Hair Exterminator.

For Removing Superfluous Hair.

To the ladies especially, this invaluable depilatory recommends itself as being an almost indispensable article to female beauty, is easily applied, does not burn or injure the skin, but acts directly on the roots. It is warranted to remove superfluous hair from low foreheads, or from any part of the body, completely, totally and radically extirpating the same, leaving the skin soft, smooth and natural. This is the only article used by the French, and is the only real effectual depilatory in existence. Price 75 cents per package, sent post-paid, to any address, on receipt of an order, by

BERGER, SHUTTS & Co., Chemists,
285 River St., Troy, N. Y.
April 6-1ydaw



WHISKERS AND MUSTACHES forced to grow upon the smoothest face in from three to five weeks by using Dr. SEVIGNE'S RESTAURATEUR CAPILLAIRE, the most wonderful discovery in modern science, acting upon the Beard and Hair in an almost miraculous manner. It has been used by the elite of Paris and London with the most flattering success. Names of all purchasers will be registered, and if entire satisfaction is not given in every instance, the money will be cheerfully refunded. Price by mail, sealed and postpaid, $1. Descriptive circulars and testimonials mailed free. Address BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists, No. 285 River Street, Troy, N. Y. Sole agents for the United States.

April 6-1y-law

BEAUTY.—Auburn, Golden, Flaxen, Sunny Brown CURLS produced by the use of Prof. DEDREUX' FRISER LE CHEVEUX. One application warranted to curl the most straight and stubborn hair of either sex into wavy ringlets, or heavy massive curls—it has been used by the fashionables of Paris and London, with the most gratifying results. Does no injury to the hair. Price by mail, sealed and postpaid, $1. Descriptive Circulars mailed free. Address BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists, No. 285 River St., Troy, N. Y., Sole Agents for the United States.

April 6-1ydaw

WILMINGTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. G. WORTH, N. G. DANIEL.

WORTH & DANIEL

Shipping & Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS IN BAGGING, ROPE, IRON TIES, Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, Genuine Peruvian Guano direct from Government Agents.

Salt, Hay and all kinds of Coal.

Agents for Baugh's Raw Bone Super Phosphate of Lime.

Agents for the Philadelphia Southern Mail Steamship line.

Agents for Goodspeed's weekly Steamship line from New York.

Agents for Jones Smith & Co's., line of New York sail packets.

Feb 6-155-3m

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

GARRETT, YOUNG, SCOTT, & CO.

No. 33 Warren and 29 Murray Sts.,

NEW YORK,

SUCCESSORS TO

ARCHIBALD YOUNG, GARRETT & Co.

OF NEW YORK,

AND

SPENCER SCOTT & CO.,

OF NEWARK, N. J.

Extensive Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Men's and Boys' Clothing.

C. W. GARRETT, EBEN YOUNG, SPENCER SCOTT, Feb 15-163
A. S. SHAFER, A. L. SCOTT, F. M. GARRETT.

JOHN S. DANCY, of TARBORO, N.C.,
JOHN H. HYMAN, of SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.

JOSEPH H. HYMAN,

Late of Tarboro, N C.

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

For the sale of all kinds of Southern produce and purchase of General Merchandise,

No. 24, Exchange Place,

NEW YORK.

Aug. 23-tf

J. L. HATHAWAY AND UTLEY.

(Formerly HATHAWAY & Co., Importers of MOLASSES and SUGAR, Wilmington, N. C.)

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

171 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

We solicit consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Sheetings, Yarns, Tobacco, and other Southern Products, to the sale of which our prompt personal attention will be given. We will make liberal advances upon receipt of Invoice and Bill of Lading. All Merchandise and Produce shipped to us for sale are insured from point of shipment, with or without advice.—Invoices should always accompany each shipment.

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April 9-207-2m

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Dec 5-tf

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Oct 15-tf

RECONSTRUCTION.

Opinion of the Attorney General OF THE UNITED STATES.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 24th, 1867.

TO THE PRESIDENT: *Sir:* I have the honor to state my opinion upon questions arising under the act of March 2nd., 1867, entitled "an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the act of March 23d., 1867, entitled "an act supplementary to an act entitled an act to provide for more efficient government of rebel States,"—upon which questions the Military Commanders of the districts, in which those States are comprised, have asked your instructions.

The first and most important of these questions may be thus stated: "Who are entitled to vote, and who are disqualified from voting, at the elections provided for, coming within the purview of these acts?" The first provision upon this subject is to be found in the fifth section of the original act and declares the qualifications and disqualifications of voters at elections to be held for delegates to proposed Constitutional Conventions in each State and at election to be held for ratification of Constitutions that may be framed by such Conventions. That section provides that delegates to such Conventions shall be elected by the male citizens of said State, 21 years old and upward, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in rebellion or for felony at common law, and that the same qualifications, so required for election of delegates, shall also be required upon election for ratification. The proviso to this section also excludes from the right to vote for delegates to Convention every person excluded from the privilege of holding office by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the 39th Congress, and known as Article XIV. The sixth section provides "that until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in Congress, any civil governments which may exist therein, shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States, at any time to abolish, modify, control or supercede the same, and in all elections to any office, under such provisional governments, all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said Constitutional Amendment."

It is to be observed, here, that the qualifications of a voter are, by the fifth section, limited to election of delegates to the Convention and to the question whether such Convention shall or shall not be held, and that no qualification is declared for a delegate so to be elected, but, by the sixth section, the same qualifications as to a voter are required in all elections to any office under the existing provisional Governments, during their continuance, and as to eligibility at such elections certain classes are excluded.

The first section of the supplemental act provides that the commanding general in each district shall cause a registration to be made of male citizens of the United States, twenty one years and upwards, residents in each county or parish in the State or States included in his district, which registration shall include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the original act. The person offering himself for registration is also required to take an oath, which, for convenience, I now divide into paragraphs or sections, preserving as near as may be, the language of the act:

He must swear or affirm as follows, first: That he is a citizen of the State and has resided in said State for —— months next preceding the day when he takes the oath, and that he now resides in the county of —— or in the parish of —— in said State. Second, that he is twenty-one years old. Third, that he has not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States.—Fourth, that he has never been a member of any State Legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. Fifth, that he has never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. Sixth, that he will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of his ability, encourage others so to do.

The second section of this act provides that after the completion of this registration in any one State, and after at least thirty days public notice of the time and place, which the Commanding General shall appoint and direct, an election shall be had for delegates to a convention, and a rule is given to fix the number of delegates to be elected and the appointment of these delegates in proper civil sub-divisions, giving to each sub-division representation in ratio of the registered voters.

The third section provides that at the election for delegates, the registered voters shall vote for or against a Convention.

The fourth section provides for an election to ratify the Constitution that may be framed by delegates, and the right to vote at this election is confined to persons registered.

The sixth section provides that all elections in the States mentioned in said original act shall, during the operation of such act, be by ballot, and all officers making such registration of voters and conducting said elections shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take an oath prescribed by the act of July 2nd, 1862, entitled "an act to prescribe an oath of office."

The first consideration which requires my attention, upon the question as to the right to vote, arises upon the registration of voters. The question of qualification or disqualification is fixed by registration. No power is given to any other board, or any other authority, after registration is completed, to change the registry. Persons whose names are admitted to registration are entitled to vote, subject to the limitation hereinafter mentioned, and none others. This registration must be completed before the 1st day of September, 1867. The functions of the board, as a board of registration, cannot be extended beyond that fixed time, but, after that, the duties which remain to be performed by the officers composing this board are limited to holding and superintending elections and making proper returns to the commanding General. This brings us to the direct question, who are entitled to registration. First, as to citizenship and residence; no person is entitled to vote who shall not be resident in the State for one year previous to the day of election. It is not necessary that this previous residence for a year should exist at the time a person applies for registration. A person in all other respects entitled to vote is entitled to registration, although he has not at that time been a resident of the State for a full year; for we find in the supplemental act that the oath as to residence does not require the applicant to swear that he has then been a resident for a year, but only requires him to state the number of months of his residence, contemplating a period less than, as well as a full term of twelve months. Therefore, as to such a person so registered, if it happen at any election subsequently to be held, that the time of his residence, counting from the day of election, does not cover an entire year, he cannot vote at such election, for this supplemental act does not, as to residence, change the provisions of the original act, as it is expressly provided by it, as to registration, that it shall include only those who are qualified to vote by the original act. To carry out the purposes of the law in this respect, as to residence, the board of registration should note opposite the name of the person, whose residence has not extended to the full term, the exact time of his residence. As to citizenship, the qualification stated in the original act is citizenship of the State, but, by the first clause, first section, in the supplemental act, registration is to be made of male citizens of the United States, and, as to the oath, the applicant is only required to swear that he is a citizen of the State. I am of opinion that the phrase "citizen of the State," as used in the oath, is intended to include only such persons as are citizens of the United States, *and* citizens of the State, and that an alien, who has not been made a citizen of the United States, cannot safely take the oath. But, as the board of registration have every authority to administer the prescribed oath, they cannot require any further oath or proof as to citizenship; and if an alien, not made a citizen of the United States, takes the oath, he takes it at his peril, and is subject to prosecution for perjury.

Second, As to age. No one is entitled to registration who is not at least twenty-one years of age on the day he appears for registration. In this respect, the qualification as to age differs from the qualification as to residence, and the fact that majority must exist, at the date of registration, has relation to the day of registration and not to the day of subsequent election.

Third, Next, as to disfranchisement. I shall consider the various clauses of disfranchisement according to order and the division into sections herein before stated. And, first, as to the general clause declaring disfranchisement: The fifth section of the original act denies the right to vote to "such as may be distranchised for participation in the rebellion, or for felony at common law."

The words here used, "in the rebellion," must be taken to mean recent rebellion, but the supplemental act enlarges the disqualification, and requires the applicant to swear that he has not been disfranchised for participation in *any* rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States. What, then, works a disfranchisement under these provisions? Whether we consider this disability as arising out of participation in a rebellion or in commission of felony, the mere fact of such participation or commission of a felonious offence does not of itself work disfranchisement. It must be ascertained by judgment of court or legislative act passed by competent authority. Disfranchisement for felony committed against the laws of a State or the United States, consequent on a conviction in courts either of the United States or of a State, or declared by the laws of either, would be fatal under these acts. I am not aware of any law of the United States, which works distranchisement as to the right of suffrage by force of the act itself, nor does such consequence follow from conviction for treason, or conspiracy to commit treason, or for any other act of participation in rebellion. The provision in the Constitution of the United States, as to treason against the United States, does not declare what shall be the punishment or conviction for treason. That is left for Congress, with the limitation that corruption of blood shall not follow as a consequence, or any forfeiture except during the life of the party. Congress, in the exercise of its power to declare the punishment, has limited such punishment, as a consequence of conviction, to a penalty of death or imprisonment, manumission of slaves owned by the party, and to disqualification from holding any office under the United States. I am not advised of any statute, now in force in either of these ten States, except, perhaps, Virginia, which declares distranchisement as to the right of suffrage by force of the act itself.

The fourth and fifth sections may be considered together. The party applying for registration must swear, "that I have never been a member of any State Legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath, as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection against the United States, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof." These clauses of the oath in effect extend the disfranchisement beyond the provisions of the original act, and the prior clauses of the oath, in the important particular that neither conviction, nor a judgment of court, nor an express legislative enactment, are required to establish the fact of disfranchisement. In legal *parlance*, distranchisement under these clauses of the oath results from matters in *en pais*, but, in one respect, these clauses limit the generality of the original act as to disfranchisement. The original contemplated disfranchisement under these clauses does not arise from participation in rebellion alone but other elements must concur,—that is to say, holding certain offices or taking official oath by certain officers, and afterwards participating in rebellion against the United States. The consideration of these two clauses leads to two distinct subjects matter of enquiry:—First, What offices or officers are comprehended: Second, What acts amount to engaging in insurrection or rebellion against the United States or giving aid and comfort to the enemies thereof? I will first consider what offices or officers are comprehended. As to some officers there is no room for doubt. Members of a State Legislature, and members of Congress, are clearly enough designated. The question might, however, arise, whether a convention, held in a State for framing an amendment of its Constitution, would answer to the description of a State Legislature within the meaning of the act. Such a convention, although it is clothed with legislative power, cannot properly be denominated a State Legislature. And in the acts now under consideration, a convention and legislature are expressly distinguished from each other, for they require the Constitution to be framed by a Convention, and they require the Legislature of the same State to adopt the Constitutional amendment. When, then, in the same acts, they again use the phrase "Legislature of the State," they must be understood to use it in the same sense and to distinguished from a constitutional Convention; but as to those legislative bodies, which passed what are called ordinances of secession, by whatever name they may be called, I am of opinion that their members are properly comprehended within this disqualifying clause, for I can imagine no official legislative position in which the duty of allegiance was more distinctly violated.

The next and more difficult inquiry is, who is to be considered an officer of the United States or an executive or judicial officer of any State, within the meaning of these clauses. Various classes of officers are here intended, State officers and Federal officers, and executive or judicial officers. No legislative officer is mentioned except members of a State Legislature or members of Congress. The descriptions used as to other officers are, as to State officers, that they must be judicial or executive, and, as to a Federal officer, the terms executive or judicial are not expressed. He is described simply as an officer of the United States. It has been shown that Federal officers and State officers are classified separately in the clauses of the act under consideration. I deem it profitable, and conducive to a clear order, to follow this classification. I shall accordingly first consider, what State officers are included in the terms "executive or judicial." This phrase is twice used in these clauses, with the superadded description "in any State," in the first clause, and "of any State," in the second clause. I think the controlling term of description, if there is any repugnancy in the terms, must be taken to be the last, for that is used in the first clause and in others. Besides, it is the same term of description used in the act of Congress 1789, declaring what State officers are required to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and in the third section of the constitutional amendment. Both use the same terms of description, "executive and judicial officers of a State." The terms are so general and indefinite that they fail to express, with sufficient certainty, a distinction of the persons intended to be reached.

It is to be regretted, in a matter of so much importance, that the rule of distinction adopted as to members of Congress and of a State Legislature had not been followed up, or, if that were found impracticable, that some more definite general rules had not been declared. The uncertainty becomes manifest in the application of the law, and this uncertainty necessitates construction. The necessity for construction, which arises from the generality of the law, cannot be better stated than in the language of *Plowden*:

"Though words be general, they are to be reduced to a particularity by exposition made according to the intent of the act.—Those statutes which comprehend all things in the letter, the sages of the law have expounded to extend but to some things; those which generally prohibit all people from doing such an act, they have interpreted to permit some persons to do it; and those which include every person in the letter they have adjudged to reach some persons only,—all founded upon the intent, collected by considering the cause and necessity of the act and comparing one part with another and sometimes by foreign circumstances."

I deem it proper, here, to fix some clear ideas of the general intent of these acts and by what rule of construction, strict or liberal, that intent may best be arrived at.—The intent, as expressed, is to enable the people of each of these States to form a Constitution for the State by the exercise of the right of suffrage. There are clauses of the act, giving the right, by general terms of description, to the people generally, and especially to those who have never enjoyed the right before. There are other clauses of the act, which, by general terms, take this right of suffrage from those who have always enjoyed it. The rule of construction, as to the clauses which give the right, must be liberal. As to them, the general terms are not to be restricted; but as to those clauses which derogate from the existing right the rule of construction must be strict, that none should be excluded who are not clearly within its letter and intent. I begin then with the inquiry, whether officers of militia of a State are embraced within these terms of description, and I have no doubt that they are not.—Certainly Congress, as to the officers of a State, was not content to use the term at large and without qualification, but, as we see, intended to qualify. The usual words to manifest that intent would have been adopted, and the terms would have been the judicial and executive, the civil or military, officers of the State. Accordingly we find, when that was proposed, as we see it was in the third section of the Constitutional amendment, known as article XIV, Congress expressed that purpose very clearly. That section provides that "no person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or an elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof." This third section is expressly referred to more than once in these acts. It is made, in fact, part of these acts. Its language is followed, word for word, in three disqualifying clauses, as far as was possible, except in the particular in which one is made to apply to eligibility and the other to the right to vote.—When, therefore, we find that Congress, in declaring what persons shall be disfranchised from holding any office, expressly includes military, as well as civil, officers, as in the third section of the amendment, and in providing what persons shall be disfranchised from voting, who held any office, omit to mention military officers, we cannot escape the conclusion that military officers were not here within their contemplation. It is impossible to imagine a case in which the construction from laws in *pari materia* has a more cogent application, for it is evident here that the law makers, in framing disqualifications of voters, took special cognizance of the third section of the amendment and weighed it word by word, following it literally for the most part and rejecting deliberately the very word intended to embrace a military officer.

It must be borne in mind that we are here considering the class of military officers, who were such prior to the rebellion, when the office was lawful and who were known as officers of the militia,—not that class who became military officers during the rebellion. As to this last class, they all come under that other clause of disqualification which applies to participation in the rebellion.

2. Having the inquiry thus circumscribed to *civil* officers, the question recurs, what civil officers are to be brought within the terms, "executive or judicial officers of a State?" They clearly include, so far as executive officers are concerned, all such officers as are generally known by the proper discription of State officers or officers of State. In one sense, and in a popular sense, the description "executive officers of a State" is applicable to a well known class,—the Governor, Lieut. Governor, State Auditor, Treasurer, Secretary and State officers proper, who exercise executive functions at the seat of government. I am not prepared to say that only these proper State officials come within this term of description, nor am I prepared, as to judicial officers of a State, to limit the description of Judges of Courts, whose jurisdiction extends over the entire State. I must content myself in saying of these officers, executive or judicial, that they are clearly within the meaning of the law. Now, changing the inquiry from an affirmative to a negative process, such officers as usually pass under the description "municipal," do not come within the purview of the act,—such as officers of cities, towns, villages and subordinate municipal divisions, whether their functions are executive or judicial, or, as is sometimes the case, where the same officer acts in both capacities. Outside of these two representative classes, the first of which is clearly within and the last of which is clearly without the purview of these clauses, we find in each of these States a host of officers, whose status is in some way to be determined. It is impossible here to proceed by way of enumeration and to distinguish by name all those who are included and all those who are excluded. All that can be done is to establish some fixed rules. I feel the necessity of circumspection here, in saying who are included within the disfranchisement, rather than in saying who are not included; for where there is doubt, according to the rule of construction which has been referred to, that doubt must be solved in favor of, rather than against, the right of the voter.

The exclusion is all comprehensive as to time, and applies not only to those who were in office when the rebellion commenced, but to those who held the prohibited offices at any previous time, although they have ceased to hold such office an indefinite number of years prior to the rebellion. It is founded on the idea of a breach of official trust, due to the State, as the author or donor of the trust. It is founded on the idea of a breach of trust, not arising merely from allegiance as a citizen, but duty to the State in a direct official relation to that State and through that to the Federal Government. So far as this act designates by name the persons who violated such trust, it is that class to whose keeping the trust is especially confided, that is to say, the persons who were clothed with the legislative power. Where, as in this instance, there is a purpose of exclusion on a common ground, and one class is designated as coming within the purpose and other classes are left indefinite and only to be ascertained by construction, it is allowable to find the indefinite class by the rule of assimilation. We see then, in this law, a purpose of exclusion as to the three great departments of a State, Legislative, Judicial and Executive. We see further that, as to the legislative department, made up of a legislative body composed of members and various officers appertaining to such body as a Legislature, the exclusion is only of the higher functionaries of that body, the members, and is not carried to its subordinate officers.—The terms of exclusion are not the members and officers of a State Legislature, but simply, the members of a State Legislature.—Therefore, the exclusion in the legislative department has effect only upon the highest class in that department. It is safe to say the same policy of exclusion attaches rather to such officers as exercised functions of important trust in the Executive and Judicial Departments, than to those whose functions and duties are merely limited and subordinate. I have already called attention to the comprehensiveness of these exclusions as to time; now to declare them equally comprehensive as to persons, and to say that they embrace all officers, large and small, coming in any sense within the description of Executive or Judicial officers, who have at any time during their lives held any one of these offices, would have this inevitable result, that, in the formation of the Constitution for a State by the agency of its own people, a large proportion, perhaps a majority, of the most intelligent and capable of the people would be excluded. There is no part of my duty in attempting to give construction to these laws, in which I find myself involved in such painful uncertainty, as in determining what officers, outside of the class already designated, come within the just range of exclusion.

I have said that, in addition to the class of officers who clearly come within the terms of the act, as Judicial and Executive officers of the State, and to those classes which comprehend militia officers and municipal officers, who clearly are not within the terms of the act, there remain a vast body of officers whose status is in some way to be defined. These are known, in popular language, by such terms of description as county, township, precinct officers. Their name is legion. Their functions and duties are for most part strictly local. Some of them, such as Sheriffs and Justices of the County Courts, have jurisdiction over the entire county; others are restricted to the smallest civil sub-divisions. I have directed abstracts to be prepared for each of the States, which will exhibit all these officers and the duties which appertain to them and the form of oath required.

I must reserve for further consideration, after the abstracts are made, the question whether all of them, or, if not all, what classes of these officers, come within the disqualification.

As to all other Executive or Judicial officers, who are not, in popular language, characterized as county officers, I incline to consider them as coming under the description of Executive and Judicial officers of a State within the meaning of these laws.

I deem it proper here, in reference to that class of officers, judicial or executive, who are, by the rule I have laid down, brought within the operation of disfranchisement, to distinguish a class whose duties are not localized, who stand in direct relation to the State and who, in my opinion, cannot properly be designated as executive or judicial officers of a State. I mean that class of persons who exercise special public duties, rather in the nature of occasional employments, than general and continuing official duties. This distinction between office and employment, and between an officer of a State and an agent of a State, is well established. Chief Justice Tilghman, in *3 Serg and Rawle*, 149, recognizes them in the case of commissioners appointed to lay out roads and canals and other works of public improvement. The question arose upon a section in the Constitution of Pennsylvania which provided that the Governor shall appoint all officers whose offices are established by this Constitution or shall be established by law and whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for. The Chief Justice says: "It has never been ascertained, nor is it easy to ascertain, to what offices this power of appointment extends. I speak of offices created by law, since the making of the Constitution. The word *office* is of very vague and indefinite importance. Everything concerning the administration of justice or the general interest of society may be supposed to be within the meaning of the Constitution, especially if fees or emoluments are annexed to the office. But there are matters of temporary and local concern which, although comprehended in the term *office*, have not been thought to be embraced by the Constitution, and when offices of that kind have been created, the Legislature has sometimes made the appointment in the law which created them; sometimes given the appointment to others than the Governor, and sometimes given the power of removal to others, although the appointment was left to the Governor." The officers of whom I am speaking are often described in acts of assembly by the name of commissioners—such, for instance, as are employed in the laying of roads and canals and other works of public nature; yet all these perform a duty, or, in other words, exercise an office. I cannot enumerate all of the employments under State authority which, in my opinion, work no disfranchisement. I will name some by way of illustration, viz: Boards of commissioners of public works, directors of State asylums, visitors of State universities, directors of State penitentiaries, State directors of Banks or other corporations, special commissioners or agents appointed by the Governor or other State authority to perform special duties, as examining officers of banks, notaries public and commissioners to take acknowledgments of deeds. The rule laid down and these illustrations will perhaps be sufficient to determine who come within its operations.

The next disqualifying clause is founded on the oath of office. The oath, as incidental to the office, is not mentioned in the first disqualifying clause, but the office alone, but in the second clause the oath is made to enter as a necessary element in order to work disfranchisement, and it is applied to the same classes of officers named in the first clause and also to others not named in the first clause,—that is to officers of the U. S. It is an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and it is clearly provided by this clause that, if this oath has been taken by a member of a State Legislature, or by an executive or judicial officer of any State, then such person violating that oath and engaging in insurrection shall be disfranchised. There is some obscurity in these clauses and room for doubt whether disqualification under the first clause would arise in the case of a member of a State Legislature, or any executive or judicial officer of any State, who had not taken an oath, to support the constitution of the United States. I incline to the opinion that this oath is put as an essential thing, the breach of which, by insurrection against the U. S., violates the trust imposed by it upon the officer; but this clause, so far as the executive or judicial officers of a State are concerned, does not enlarge the class subject to disfranchisement. The officer breaking the oath which works disfranchisement must also be a judicial or executive officer of a State, according to the rule hereinbefore established. I do not apprehend any practical question will arise here, for, by the Constitution of the United States, this oath is required to be taken by the members of the several State Legislatures and all executive and judicial officers both of the U. S. and of the several States; and in these ten States the same oath was required as to members of the legislature and the executive and judicial officers of the State.

This brings me to the question: Who is to be considered an officer of the United States, within the meaning of the clause under consideration? Here the term officer is used in its most general sense and without any qualification, as legislative or executive or judicial, and I think, as here used, it was intended to comprehend military as well as civil officers of the United States, who had taken the prescribed oath, inasmuch as the violation of the official oath and the official trust has relation to fealty to the United States, which is broken by rebellion against the United States. The reason is apparent, for including all officers of the United States, and for making the disfranchisement more general and comprehensive as to them, standing as they do in more direct relation and trust to the United States than the officers of a State.

I now come to consider what is the meaning and scope of the disqualification arising upon that part of the oath which requires the person to state that he has not engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. I must here repeat what has been said before, that, to work disqualification, two elements must concur: First, holding the designated office, State or Federal, accompanied by an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States; and, second, engaging in rebellion against the United States, or giving aid or comfort to its enemies. Both these must not only concur, but they must concur in the order of time mentioned—first the office and the oath, and, afterwards, engaging in rebellion or giving aid or comfort. A person who has held an office within the meaning of this law and has taken the official oath, and who has not afterwards participated in a rebellion, may very safely take this oath, and so, too, the person who has fully participated in the rebellion, but has not prior thereto held an office and taken the official oath, may with equal safety take this oath. My duty here is simply one of construction. I do not deem it proper to enter upon any question of the constitutionality of this part of the act. Taking it as granted, for the purpose of construction, that Congress has the right to impose such an oath, it is not only allowable, but imperative, that I keep in view its essential characteristics. It is something more than a legislative act in degradation of an existing right—it is, in effect, a law which takes away an existing right as a consequence of acts done at a prior time and which at the time they were done entailed no such consequence. In the late cases before the Supreme Court of the United States upon the test oath prescribed by an act of Congress to be taken by lawyers, by which the exclusion from the right to practice their profession was made to arise upon prior participation in the rebellion, the Court says: "As the oath prescribed cannot be taken by these parties, the act as against them operates as a legislative decree of perpetual exclusion,—and exclusion from any of the professions or any of the ordinary avocations of life for past conduct can be regarded in no other light than as punishment for such conduct. The exaction of the oath is the mode provided for ascertaining the parties upon whom an act is intended to operate, and instead of lessening in cases its objectionable character, all enactments of this kind partake of the nature of bills of pains and penalties." The Court further says: "The deprivation of any rights, civil or political, previously enjoyed, may be a punishment, the circumstances attending and the causes of the deprivation determining this fact." The characteristics of this clause of the acts are therefore retrospective, penal and punitive. Of course, there can be no question as to the rule of construction which is here to be applied. Those who are expressly brought within its operation cannot be saved from its operation.—Where, from the generality of terms of description, or for any other reason, a reasonable doubt arises, that doubt is to be resolved against the operation of the law and in favor of the voter. What acts, then, within the meaning of the law, make a party guilty of engaging in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or giving aid or comfort to the enemies thereof?

The language here comprehends not only the late rebellion, but every past rebellion or insurrection which has happened in the United States. So, too, it comprehends every foreign war in which the United States has at any time been engaged. The first part of the sentence covers the case of domestic war existing in the form of rebellion or insurrection, whilst the last part applies to foreign war. The words "giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States" are the same used in the Constitutional definition of treason, and the enemies there meant must be taken to be foreign enemies. These words, originally found in the early statutes of England against treason, have received that settled interpretation in English and American Courts. They are used in this act without any qualification and we give them full force and application when they are made to apply to adherence or giving aid and comfort to foreign enemies. Such an act, as to the breach of the oath or duty of allegiance, stands upon the same policy of disqualification as engaging in rebellion or civil war. A person, therefore, who gave aid and comfort to our enemies in the war with Great Britain of 1812 and in the war with Mexico in 1847, would in that particular come within this clause. In laying down this rule, I do not forget that, for certain purposes and in a certain sense, every citizen in the rebel States, during the late rebellion, is to be considered a public enemy as in respect to the liability of his property to capture as prize of war, and in respect to various acts of Congress passed during the rebellion, which, as to property, declare its liability to capture, forfeiture or confiscation, when used in aid of the late rebellion. But where ever, in any of these acts of Congress, these terms "aid and comfort" are used in any other than the commonly received acceptance, some qualification or description is needed to make them apply to the rebellion. Nevertheless, although I am strongly inclined to think that the aid and comfort here mentioned should strictly be confined to its acknowledged legal interpretation, I am not quite prepared to say that Congress may not have used it as applicable to the rebellion. I shall, therefore, allow it due weight in the next inquiry, in giving construction to the case now to be considered.

We are now to inquire what is meant by engaging in insurrection or rebellion against the United States. The force of the term "to engage" carries the idea of active rather than passive conduct, and of voluntary, rather than compulsory, action. Take as an instance a rebel soldier compelled to service by force of conscription. Take as another instance the case of a slave, who, by the command of his master, or by military order, has served in the ranks or aided in the construction of military works. It would be an abuse of language to hold that in these instances the parties have "engaged" in rebellion within the meaning of the word, as used in this law; but whilst, in my opinion, a conscript or slave forced into the ranks or other military service is not included, it does not follow that other classes than these, who actually levied war and voluntarily joined the ranks of the rebels, are to be excluded—taking it to be clear that, in the sense of law, persons may have engaged in rebellion without having actually levied war or taken arms. All those who, in legislative or other official capacities, were engaged in furtherance of a common unlawful purpose, or persons, who, in their individual capacity, have done any overt act for the purpose of promoting rebellion, may well be said, in the meaning of this law, to have engaged in rebellion.

All persons who, during the rebellion, acted in an official capacity, whose duties of office necessarily had relation to the support of the rebellion, such as members of rebel Legislatures, and the rebel Congress, and rebel Conventions, and diplomatic agents of the rebel Confederacy, or such other officials whose duties more especially appealed to the support of the rebel cause, must be held to come within the terms of exclusion. Officers in these rebel States who, during the rebellion, discharged official duties not incident to war, but in preservation of order and the administration of law, are not to be considered as thereby engaging in rebellion. The interest of humanity requires such officers for the performance of such official conduct in time of war or insurrection, as well as in time of peace, and the performance of such duties can never be considered as criminal. I cannot bring myself to the conclusion that Congress could have meant that such purely civil and necessary offices involved the incumbent in the guilt of insurrection.—Nothing but the most cogent language, such as was used in the test oath for lawyers, could manifest such a purpose. The Supreme Court, in construing that test oath and in reference to the clause to which I have alluded, uses this language: "The third clause applies to the seeking, acceptance or exercise not only of offices created for the purpose of more effectually carrying on hostilities, but also of any of these offices which are required in every community, whether in peace or war, for the administration of justice and preservation of order." I find no such purpose in the use of any of the terms of the act now under consideration. I am accordingly of opinion that holding a simple Judicial office, or other executive office, or such public employments as are of a purely civil character, such as county offices, municipal offices, and all others, of like nature, which were not created for the purpose of more effectually carrying on hostilities, and which did not involve the performance of duties and purposes in furtherance of the rebellion, do not, within the meaning of this part of the oath, fix on the incumbent the guilt of engaging in the rebellion. So much for official participants.

I now recur to what amounts to individual participation in the rebellion. In the attempt to arrive at classes of persons, or of acts intended to be comprehended in the matter of engaging in rebellion, we must have due regard to the subject matter. A rebellion which extended over eleven States of the Union, involving more or less millions of their people, continuing for more than four years, and maintained by a vast military army, which, as to all these people for a time, and as to the most of them during its continuance, excluded them from all protection under the lawful government,—the obligations of all citizens, when thus separated from the corresponding right of protection, and the breach of that allegiance, are necessarily modified under such circumstances. The obligation is less stringent and a breach of that obligation less reprehensible than in cases of temporary or local insurrection. Nor must we forget that throughout these rebel States, there were large classes of their population more or less opposed to the rebellious movement and who were yet more or less necessarily involved in its support. I have already said that the language used in this act, as to participants, carries the idea of voluntary participation, and I am satisfied that these considerations, growing out of the nature of the rebellion, induced Congress to use the word "engage" in the sense of voluntary participation. When an insurrection, by its construction and power, takes the form of a *de facto* government and prescribes and enforces laws over the people within its territory, individual rights and obligations undergo modification, and the rightful and displaced authority, when it again comes into place, must in a measure accommodate its action to circumstances and consider many things as rightfully done which, in a mere insurrection, would have no color of legality. This principle is recognized by all civilized nations, has been especially enforced in England by statute and by the decisions of Courts as early as the reign of Henry the VII. Obedience to the *de facto* government, established under an usurping monarch, has been held not to involve a subject in the guilt of treason to the lawful King. Giving due weight to these well established principles, I proceed with the inquiry.

I am of opinion that some direct overt act, done with the intent to further the rebellion, is necessary to bring the party within the purview and meaning of this law.—Merely sentiments or expressions are not sufficient. The person applying for registration is not required to clear himself from the taint of disloyalty. The meaning of Congress here becomes yet more evident, when we look at the last clause of the prescribed oath. He is required to swear that he "will faithfully support the Constitution, and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of his ability, encourage others so to do." This part of the oath is not explanatory, but promissorious. It looks to the future and to the past, and the purpose is manifest to omit, as to the right to vote, the qualification for the right to exercise office. Mere acts of common humanity and charity cannot be considered as involving the party in participation in the rebellion. So, too, as to forced contributions by the rebel authorities, or the compulsory payment of taxes in aid of the rebel cause. Voluntary contributions in furtherance of the rebellion or subscriptions to the rebel loans, and even organized contributions of food and clothing or necessary supplies, except of a strictly sanitary character, are to be classed with acts which disqualify.

The original act contains no provision as to the manner and time for holding elections of delegates to the Convention, or the ratification of the Constitution framed by that Convention, or for other purposes. The first section of the supplemental act provides that a registration of voters shall be made before the first of September, 1867. The fourth and subsequent sections provide for the means by which this registration is to be effected. The commanding General is directed to "appoint as many boards of Registration as may be necessary, consisting of three (3) loyal officers or persons, to make and complete the registration, superintend and make return to him of the votes, the list of voters and of persons elected as delegates by a plurality of votes cast at said election, and, upon receiving the returns, he shall open the same, ascertain the persons elected as delegates, according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election, and make proclamation thereof; and if a majority of votes given on that question shall be for a Convention, the commanding General, within 60 days from the date of election, shall notify the delegates to assemble in Convention at a time and place to be mentioned in the notification, and said Convention, when organized, shall proceed to form a Constitution and civil government according to the provisions of this act and the act to which it is supplementary; and when the same shall have been so framed, said Constitution shall be submitted by the Convention for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this act, at an election to be conducted by officers appointed or to be appointed by the commanding General as hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date of notice thereof, to be given by said Convention, and the returns thereof shall be made to the commanding officer of the District."

The sixth section provides that all elections in the States mentioned in the said act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, shall, during the operation of said act, be by ballot, and all officers making said registration of voters, and conducting said elections, shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take and subscribe the oath prescribed by the act approved July 2nd. 1862, entitled "an act to prescribe an oath of office," provided that if any person shall knowingly, and falsely take any oath, in this act prescribed, such person so offending, and being thereof duly convicted, shall be subject to the pains, penalties and disabilities which by law are provided for the punishment of wilful and corrupt perjury.

The only oaths prescribed by this act are the oath to be taken by the person applying for registration and the oath to be taken by the persons composing the board of registration. The duties of the board are, first, to make and complete the registration and to superintend the elections. The first question is as to the duties and powers of the board in making and completing the registration. The first section provides that the commanding General shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States twenty-one years of age and upwards, resident in each county or parish in the State or States included in his District, which registration shall include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed to the following oath or affirmation. By this oath, the persons applying for registration must swear or affirm to every qualification provided for by the original act. The first question which appears here is whether any other oath can be required of the person applying for registration. Nor can any other oath be administered to any other person or persons, touching the qualifications of the applicants, by the board of Registration. The last clause of this first section provides as follows: "Which oath or affirmation may be administered by any registering officer." The oath here referred to is the oath to be taken by the person applying for registration. I have very carefully examined all the provisions of this act, and I can find no authority for any other oath to be taken by any one touching the qualifications of the applicant for registration, but only this oath. I am clearly of opinion that any other oath, touching the qualifications of the applicant, would be extra-judicial and without authority, and that forswearing could not be argued as perpetrated upon such unauthorized oath, especially as the proviso to the 5th section above quoted, which declares what false swearing shall amount to perjury, is expressly limited to the oath in this act prescribed.

In arriving at this conclusion I have given due weight to that part of the first section of the act, which declares that the registration "shall include only those persons who were qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed to the following oath or affirmation." If we read these words by themselves, without regard to the above provisions of the act, the impression is made that two things must concur to authorize the registration of the applicant: First, that he actually possesses the qualifications required by the original act, and, second, that he is required by this oath to swear to every one of these qualifications, and that no authority is given to enter upon any other inquiry as to his qualifications or to administer any other oath to him or any oath to any other person touching his qualifications, and that this oath, and this oath alone, is coupled with perjury. It is impossible to resist the construction that the oath itself is the sole and only test of the qualifications of the applicant. Where, therefore, a person applies to the board for registration, the power of the board is confined to the administration of the prescribed oath, and if the applicant takes that, his name must go upon the registry. The board cannot enter upon the inquiry who has sworn truly or falsely. That inquiry must be reserved to the Court, which may afterwards have jurisdiction to try him on an indictment for perjury.

Next to the duties of the board, after the registration is completed, they are to superintend the election and make return of the votes, list of voters and of the persons elected, to the commanding General. It is very clear, from these provisions, that, in superintending these elections, the duty of the board is to receive the votes of the persons whose names are upon the registration and to reject all others. There is no provision anywhere to surcharge, or falsify, or to add a single name to the registration, or to erase a single name which appears upon it.

HENRY STANBERY,
Attorney General.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

PRICES REDUCED.

Advertisements will be inserted in the *Daily Sentinel* at the following rates. A square will be hereafter estimated at 13 minion lines, or 1 inches.

One square one time	$1,00
" each subsequent insertion less than a week	50
One square one week	3,00
Each additional square one week	2,00
One square two weeks	5,00
Each additional square two weeks	2,50
One square one month	8,00
Each additional square one month	5,00
One square two months	10,00
Each additional "	3,50
One square three months	12,00
Each additional "	4,00
One quarter column "	25,00
One half column "	40,00
One column "	75,00

Regular business cards, 15 minion lines or less, will be charged only $10 for three months.

All advertisements or cards must be changed in form at least every three months. Contracts for more than three months made only at the above rates.

Special notices or advertisements required to be inserted on inside or any special place, will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above charges.

Advertisements inserted in Weekly and Semi-Weekly at rates corresponding with the above.

Court advertisements inserted 8 weeks for $7 cash or $10 if charged.

Advertisers will always find it to their advantage to enclose the cash when they send advertisements, to the extent they wish to pay for them.

THE SENTINEL.

TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1867.

WE SURRENDER virtually our entire space, to day, to the opinion of Attorney General Stanbery, and must reserve comment.

Several communications, and much other matter on hand, are crowded out.

JUDGE KELLEY AT CHARLOTTE.—Judge Kelley spoke in Charlotte, on Friday afternoon, to not a very large audience. He appears to have moderated somewhat since he left Mobile.

The *Times* says that he was kind and conciliatory in his intercourse with the people, and that his speech was unexceptionable.

With reference to the finality of the Sherman act, and the question of Confiscation, he uttered the following sentiments, according to the *Guardian*:

"The speaker said that he had been interrogated at all points to know if the Sherman bill be accepted by the South, the States would be admitted to the Union, and in reply said that whether Congress had legislated with wisdom or not he was not prepared to say, but that Congress will act with good faith on the Sherman bill, and those States that will hold a Convention and ratify a Republican Constitution—would concede to all equal political rights—would not be rejected. Upon confiscation he said that it was not the desire of the people of the North—nor Congress—that the people of the South can only force it upon themselves—that they were their own masters, that they held the whip over themselves and upon their shoulders rested the responsibility of its application."

MAYOR'S COURT.—Sergt. Walker, 40th U. S Infantry, was arrested at Winter's row, for being in the city without a pass, lodged in the Guard House and turned over to the military authorities.

J Johnson, 40th U. S Infantry, was arrested at Mary Patterson's, disguised in citizen's clothes, at a late hour of the night, without a pass. Lodged in the Guard House, and turned over to the military.

Caroline Carroll, white, was arrested at a late hour of the night and charged with a misdemeanor. Discharged on condition she would leave the city.

R. Ruth, lodged in the Guard House for intoxication on Wilmington street. Remained the usual time and discharged, promising to do better in future.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.—A delightful *soiree musicale* was given at this most excellent Seminary on Saturday evening, which afforded great pleasure to those in attendance, and exhibited rare proficiency on the part of the young ladies. There are few, if any, schools in the country superior to St. Mary's, and we trust that it, with our other institutions of learning, may commence their fall sessions under improved auspices.

WE HAD the pleasure of a visit, on yesterday, from our friend Peter M. Hale, Esq., of the firm of E. J. Hale & Son, New York.—We are gratified to learn that the firm is doing a successful business. It certainly has every claim upon Southern patronage.

AND YET ANOTHER OFFER.—The Messrs. Wilson, of the excellent Wilson School, at Melville, Alamance, offer to furnish free tuition to the disabled young soldier, heretofore referred to in the *Sentinel*.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—This excellent institution has now a full board of instruction. The sixty-third session of the College began on the 3rd. of April last, and closes on the third Thursday of July next.

The Professors are all men of experience in their respective offices, and most of them have acceptably occupied similar chairs in other Colleges. The Faculty, as now constituted, consists of Rev. G. Wilson McPhail, D. D., President, Professor of Moral Philosophy, Political Economy and Evidences of Christianity. Rev. E. F. Rockwell, A. M., Professor of Latin and of History. A. McIver, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy. J. R. Blake, A. M., Chambers-Professor of Natural Science. Rev. J. M. Anderson, A. M., Troy, Professor of Mental Philosophy and English Literature. W. G. Richardson, A. M., Professor of Greek and Modern Languages.

In remarking yesterday upon the reported failure of Fraser, Trenholm & Co., of Liverpool, late Confederate agents, we stated that the Government would not be a loser, and that the firm had given bonds, with adequate security, to pay the United States' claim, in case it should be legally established. We learn that this is not so, and that the Government has no security whatever, as the matter is now supposed to stand.

Southern cotton factors are said to be largely losers by this failure. Everything seems to work against the South—army worms, inundations, bad seasons, demoralized labor, high price of provisions, the cotton tax, foreign competition, bankruptcy of cotton traders, absence of capital and credit, and the fool of confiscation hanging over the whole South.—*National Intelligencer.*

A farmer in Smyrna, Del., is reported to have sold his strawberry crop of four acres for $4,000, the purchaser to do the picking.

STATE ITEMS.

—— A destructive fire occurred in Wilmington, on Thursday night last. The following property was destroyed: A row of buildings owned by Jno. L. Holmes, Esq., and valued at $7,000, on which there was no insurance; a store occupied by Nedman, grocer, and a stock of goods valued at between $8,000 and $10,000,—a small portion saved and about $5,000 insurance; the dry goods and grocery store occupied by J. Phillips, and a store occupied by N. Gotberg.

—— The *Vindicator* is the title of a weekly newspaper to be established at Rocky Mount, under the editorial control of Dossey Battle, Esq.

—— The proceedings of the Baptist Convention on Friday last, at Wilmington, related mainly to the educational arrangements of the denomination in reference to beneficiaries, Sunday School Board, Board of Mission and Church Extension.

Rev. J. S. Carroll was appointed to preach the next Convention introductory sermon, and the Rev. W. W. Wilson, the Missionary Sermon.

Board of Missions.—The following were appointed: Revs. T. E. Skinner, J. K. Howell and J. D. Hufham, and J. G. Williams, T. M. Hughes, W. J. Palmer and B. P. Williamson.

Board of Education:—Revs. W. M. Wingate, D. D., W. Royall, W. T. Walters, W. T. Brooks, and Wm. B. Royall, and Messrs. J. H. Foote and A. T. Purefoy.

—— The Episcopal Church in Tarboro' has been supplied with a new bell, weighing over 1,200 pounds.

—— We notice that our young friend T. P. Devereux, Jr., late of this City, has "hung out his shingle" in Halifax, and will practice in the Courts of Halifax, Edgecombe and Northampton. Success to him!

—— The Fayetteville *News* states that D. G. McRae, Esq., of that town, whose confinement at Fort Macon we have heretofore noticed, was arrested under orders from Gen. Miles.

—— The Tarboro' *Southerner*, speaking of the Registers recommended for Edgecombe, by Gen. Avery, says that they will probably prove as acceptable as could be expected under the circumstances.

—— Bishop Atkinson has made the following appointments:

Gaston,	May 31
Warrenton,	June 2
Henderson,	" 4
Williamsboro',	" 5
Oxford,	" 6
Kittrell's,	" 8
Louisburg,	" 9
Hillsboro',	" 12
St. Mary's, Orange county,	" 13
Salisbury,	" 16
Christ's Church, Rowan Co.,	" 17
St. James, Iredell county,	" 18
Statesville, " "	" 19
Guinn's Chapel,	" 21
Wilkesboro',	" 23
Grove Chapel, Caldwell county,	" 25
Lenoir,	" 27
Morganton,	" 30
Calvary Church, Henderson Co.,	July 3
Hendersonville,	" 4
Flat Rock,	" 5
Asheville,	" 7
Rutherfordton,	" 11
Lincolnton,	" 14
High Shoals,	" 16
Charlotte,	" 18
St. Andrew's, Rowan Co.,	" 20
Mocksville,	" 21
Huntsville,	" 23
Salem,	" 25
Leaksville,	" 28
Mountain Chapel,	" 29

DISTURBANCES IN THE SOUTH.—A great deal has been said from different points of view about the disturbances that have occurred in the South, and the politicians have tried to make political capital out of them. We hear much more, however, about riots and disturbances by the white people than about negro riots and outrages. The white man is condemned in the fiercest style, the negro treated tenderly and apologetically. Yesterday we published an account of a barbarous attack on and robbery of a family near Beaufort, North Carolina, by a band of negro desperadoes. Every few days we receive accounts of similar or other outrages in different parts of the South by the blacks; but no further notice is taken of them than of the murders and robberies daily occurring at the North. If any of these ordinary incidents of crime, which occur everywhere, are the work of white men, then they are made the subject of denunciation and political agitation. The wonder is, not that there are disturbances in the South, but that there are so few. Looking at the dreadful ordeal that section of the country has passed through, at the complete disruption of the old order of things, and at the consequent social and political demoralization there, we are really surprised at the general order and good conduct of the people of both races. It is unjust to condemn one race more than another for the same crimes, and especially is it unjust to make these exceptional cases, which occur in the North as well as the South, the ground for denouncing the whole community.—*New York Herald.*

WILMINGTON & WELDON RAILROAD COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors of the above Company, held in this city yesterday, George Harris, Esq., of the firm of Harris & Howell, of this city, was elected to fill the vacancy caused in the Board by the death of the late P. K. Dickenson, Esq.—*Wil. Journal.*

Houston, Texas, can boast of a negro debating society of rather exclusive pretensions. At a recent meeting, the sable orators unanimously "resolved that all white men, worth five thousand dollars and over, should be considered as equals and treated with every consideration."

Elridge Gerry, son of the signer of the Declaration of Independence of that name, died in Connecticut a few days since, aged seventy three.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Medical Examiners of the State of North Carolina, held in the City of Raleigh, on the 6th. day of May, 1867, the following named Physicians were granted license to practice medicine in the State of N. Carolina:

Dr Thomas C. Powell,
" Thomas F. Wood,
" Joseph Cotten,
" C. E. Dowd,
" Geo. L. Kirby.

N. J. PITTMAN,
Pres't. Board Med Ex.
State of N. C.

THOMAS F. WOOD,
Sec'y.

May 27-247-1t

Progress copy one time and send bill to Dr. W., at Wilmington.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Monday Evening Dispatches.

CAPTURE OF MAXIMILIAN—SURRATT, &c

WASHINGTON, May 27.

A telegram has been received at the State Department, from New Orleans, 26th., transmitting an official letter from Juarez, dated San Louis Potosi, May 15th., stating that Queretaro had fallen on that morning, at 8 o'clock, by force of arms. Maximilian, Mejia, Castello and Miramon are prisoners.

John H. Surratt was brought into the criminal Court to-day, to be tried for murder, and conspiracy to kill President Lincoln. His brother Isaac has been brought from Texas and was in the Court room. The defence were ready for trial but the Government was not.

They represented that they had used due diligence, but as yet had been unsuccessful in procuring the attendance of four or five important witnesses.

FOREIGN NEWS.

DUBLIN, May 26.

If the Fenians are to be hung, the authorities expect reprisals on the part of the Fenians.

The houses of the Judges and the Crown Counsel are guarded day and night by armed policemen in citizen's dress.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 27, M.

Cotton quiet, 27.
Gold $1,36½.

LIVERPOOL, May 27.

Cotton firm. Uplands 11. Orleans 11¼. Sales 10,000 bales.

Tuesday Morning Dispatches.

LIBERAL REQUEST FOR THE EDUCATION OF NEGROES.

PROVIDENCE R. I., May 27.

The will of Shuball Hutching, the leading merchant of this city, who died last week, bequeaths $10,000 for the education and improvement of the negroes in the South.

CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORTED CAPTURE OF MAXIMILIAN.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27

A letter from the American Consul at Monterey confirms the capture of Maximilian. In the reply of President Juarez to Minister Campbell he recounts the grievances of his party at the conduct of Maximilian; justifies the previous executions, and declines to promise the safety of Maximilian in the event of his capture.

TEXAS AFFAIRS.

GALVESTON, May 27.

The attempt to collect taxes here levied during the war, in Confederate currency, which would sacrifice the property of Union men, has called forth an order from Gen. Griffin forbidding the collection of such taxes.

Judge Reeves, of the 9th. district of Texas, decides that negroes are not competent witnesses in the trial of white men.

The Sheriff of Victoria county refuses to take greenbacks as legal tender.

THE FENIAN CONVICTS.

LONDON, May 27.

The question whether the death sentences of the Fenian convicts will be carried out or not engrosses the public attention. The press of England and Ireland generally urge that the sentences be commuted. It is said that Minister Adams will interpose to save McClure from the scaffold.

MARKETS AND FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, May 27, P. M.

Cotton firm. Sales 1,000 bales. 27. Naval stores quiet. Spirits Turpentine 63@64. Rosin $4@$8. Gold $1,36¼.

WILMINGTON, May 27.

Cotton dull, 23. Spirits Turpentine dull 52½; Rosin quiet $3@$4.

LIVERPOOL, May 27, P. M.

Cotton closed quiet. Uplands 11. Orleans 11¼.

LONDON, May 27, P. M.

Consols 93¼. Bonds 72½

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAIN CRADLES.

Just received a supply of Sinclair's Patent 5 and 6 finger Grain Cradles—the very best make out. Orders solicited at once.

JAMES M. TOWLES.
May 28-1f Agent.

WORKING MACHINES.

In store on exhibition, *free of charge*, the Nonpareil and Doty UNIVERSAL WASHING MACHINES, with Wringers complete at manufacturer's prices, with freight only added. The sooner we take hold of them, the better for all concerned.

JAMES M. TOWLE'S.
May 28-1f Agent.

MASONIC.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND SECRETARY OF THE GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER OF NORTH CAROLINA, May 25th. 1867.

THE GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER OF North Carolina will hold its Nineteenth Annual Grand Convocation in St. John's Hall, Wilmington, N. C., on TUESDAY, THE 4TH. DAY OF JUNE, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the M. E. G. H. P.
THOS. B. CARR, G. Sec'y.

May 28-1t

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.

NEWBERN, N. C.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MECHANics' Tools and supplies. General Hardware. Guano, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Paint Oil, Belting &c., &c.

mar 30-199-1t

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS.

OPEN JUNE 1.

This favorite and delightful watering-place, having undergone thorough renovation, is prepared to receive visitors. The owners have made every effort in the outfit and equipment to render the place more than ever attractive to those in quest of recreation, while to the invalid its medicinal waters hold out new hopes of health. It may be confidently claimed for them that they have in a great many cases relieved, and in many more cases cured, the following diseases: Scrofula, and many chronic Cutaneous diseases; Chronic Tetter, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dropsy, Affections of Kidney and Bladder, and Piles; and, in connection with the Hot Baths, Chronic Rheumatism.

As an appetizer, a tonic, and general restorative to an enfeebled constitution, it is perhaps unrivalled amongst mineral waters. The proprietors have engaged for the approaching season

A VERY SUPERIOR BAND OF MUSIC,

both for the Lawn and the Ball-Room.

THE BILLIARD AND BOWLING SALOONS,

both for ladies and gentlemen, will be found in more complete order than ever before.

From the very extensive preparations now making at all the leading Virginia Springs, a heavy travel is anticipated, and, we think, will be attracted. It shall be the aim of the undersigned to keep their establishment Fully up to the Foremost; and they hope to see a renewal of the social re-unions which in former years lent such a charm to these mountain retreats.

Passengers by the Virginia Central railroad get off the cars at GOSHEN Depot. Eight (8) miles of staging over a smooth road lands them at the Springs.

BOARD, $2.50 PER DAY; $50 PER MONTH.

We have secured the efficient services of Captain William H. Sale, so long and favorably known to the public, in connection with these Springs.

FRAZIER & RANDOLPH, Proprietors.

PESCUD, LADD & Co., Richmond;
A. B. Rocker, Lynchburg;
Coleman & Rogers, Baltimore;
Hoffman & Co., New York;
Agents for sale of the Water and Mass or Salts.

May 25-246-6w

THE LAND WE LOVE,

For June, just received at

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

May 21-242-1f

Raleigh Money Market.

CORRECTED BY JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., BROKERS, RALEIGH, N. C.

PRICES OF NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES!

Bank of N. C., (Gold 23) (Silver 26) G. B.	42
" Cape Fear	25
" Charlotte	24
" Lexington, at Graham	20
" Roxborough	60
" Wadesborough	24
" Thomasville	40
" Wilmington	21
" Cumberland	15
" Washington	6
" Fayetteville	10
" Clarendon	4
" Yanceyville	7
Miners' and Planter's Bank	30
Farmers' Bank, Greensborough	24
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	20
Merchant's Bank, Newbern	50
Greensborough Mutual	5
Virginia Bank Notes, about	25
South Carolina "	23
Georgia "	23
Gold	135
Silver	130
Old Coupons	40
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	87½
Old Sixes	70
Exchange on New York	¼

Raleigh National Bank of North Carolina.

BUYING RATES N. C. BANK NOTES.

Bank of Cape Fear	25
" Charlotte	20
" Commerce	13
" Clarendon	2
" Fayetteville	5
" Lexington	10
" Lexington at Graham	20
" North Carolina	43
" Roxboro	40
" Thomasville	40
" Wadesboro	24
" Wilmington	20
" Washington	8
" Yanceyville	7
Commercial at Wilmington	20
Farmers' Greensboro (Old)	25
Merchants', Newbern	50
Miners' and Planters'	30
Virginia Bank notes, average	25
South Carolina "	23
Georgia "	20
Gold	133
Silver	128
Old North Carolina Coupons (fundable)	42
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	85
North Carolina 6's	40
Exchange on New York, ¼	

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED BY JORDAN WOMBLE, GROCER. RALEIGH N. C.

BACON	17@16
BEEF	11@20
BUTTER	40@60
COTTON	22@24
CORN	1 25@1 40
COFFEE	28@35
EGGS	20@00
DRIED FRUIT—Apples	12 50@5 00
" Peaches, per bu.	none
FOWLS	50@50
FLOUR—Family	15 00@17 00
" Superfine	13 00@14 50
LARD	15@20
MEAL	1 50@1 50
MOLASSES	60@70
NAILS	9@10
PEAS—White	1 25@1 35
" Stock	1 10@1 25
POTATOES—Irish	1 75@2 25
" Sweet	60@ 50
RAGS	4@5
SALT	3 25@4 25
SUGAR—Crushed	18@22
" Brown best	15@17½
" Common Brown	12½@15

SPECIAL NOTICES

10 CASES GENT'S FINE CALF BOOTS AT $4,00 a pair at

M. ROSENBAUM'S.

April 17-214-tf

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ZEphyrs at 25 cts. per ounce at

M. ROSENBAUM'S.

April 17-214-tf

ALL THE LATEST STYLES GENT'S AND Boy's Hats at

M. ROSENBAUM'S.

April 17-214-tf

KNOW THY DESTINY.

MADAME E. F. THORNTON, the great English Astrologist, Clairvoyant and Psychometrician, who has astonished the scientific classes of the Old World, has now located herself at Hudson, N. Y. Madame Thornton possesses such wonderful powers of second sight, as to enable her to impart knowledge of the greatest importance to the single or married of either sex. While in a state of trance, she delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychonotrope, guarantees to produce a life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, together with date of marriage, position in life, leading traits of character, &c. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can assert. She will send when desired a certified certificate, or written guarantee, that the picture is what it purports to be. By enclosing a small lock of hair and stating place of birth, age, disposition and complexion, and enclosing fifty cents and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture and desired information by return mail. All communications sacredly confidential. Address in confidence, Madame E. F. Thornton, P. O. Box 224, Hudson, N. Y.

Apr 6-205-1ydaw

FREE TO EVERYBODY.

A Large 6 pp. Circular, giving information of the greatest importance to the young of both sexes.

It teaches how the homely may become beautiful, the despised respected, and the forsaken loved.

No young lady or gentleman should fail to send their Address, and receive a copy post-paid, by return mail.

Address P. O. Drawer, 21,
April 6-205-1ydaw Troy, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

Very Superior English Ale and Porter.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

May 25-246-1f Wholesale Grocers.

FANCY ENVELOPES AND PAPERS

Just received at Pentress' Corner by

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

May 25-246-1f

MITCHELL'S GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS.

Just to hand at Pentress' Corner.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

May 25-246-1f

FOR RENT.

FIRST CLASS PROPERTY FOR RENT.

THAT LARGE, COMMODIOUS, AND WELL known Hotel,

"THE METROPOLITAN"

situated in the center of the business portion of Greensboro, N. C., is offered for rent or lease.

Its advantages are many; the offhouses and improvements are in fine condition, and of modern construction. Greensboro is a point at which a well conducted Hotel cannot fail to pay an active manager very handsomely; being at the terminus of the Richmond, Danville and Piedmont Rail Road, about the middle of the N. C. Central Rail Road, in the very centre of the Mining District of N. C.; at a point always remarkable for its flourishing schools and female colleges, and well known as a summer resort, on account of the healthy atmosphere.

The proprietors would prefer renting to some party, who have had experience in conducting a first-class hotel, and to such the terms would be most liberal; at any rate they desire an active and energetic man. The Metropolitan Property being the only Hotel in the central part of town, makes it most desirable, and a competent manager would enjoy a monopoly.

Apply to, by letter or otherwise,

BRENIZER, KELLOGG & CO.
Proprietors,
my 13-234-1m Greensboro' N. C.

DRY GOODS.

ARRIVED AT LAST.

T. Miles & Sons' fine French Calf Boots.
Fine French Calf Gaiters,
" " " Oxford Ties,
" Lasting " "
Ladies Gaiters and Bootees,
Children's, Misses and Boys shoes and gaiters at

April 29-223-tf GEO. T. COOKE'S.

HATS! HATS!!

Fashionable Moleskin Hats.
" Silk Fine felt "
" White " "
Cashmere and Wool "
A large stock of Straw Hats, for boys and men, selling at reduced prices at

GEO. T. COOKE'S.

April 29-224-tf

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS.

A beautiful stock of Parasols.
Umbrellas, small and large sizes, at

GEO. T. COOKE'S.

April 29-224-tf

50 DOZ. LADIES' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDkerchiefs, for sale Cheap at

GEO. T. COOKE'S.

April 29-224-tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The largest and finest stock of Gents' Boots and Shoes that can be found in the city, at

G. T. COOKE'S.

April 29-224-tf

HOME AGAIN.

ISAAC GETTINGER

is now in full receipt of his Spring and Summer stock of

DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS,

They will be sold at a very small advance on

FIRST COST.

The Millinery business will be carried on by

MRS. GETTINGER,

in all its branches, she having been North herself and visited the first Millinery establishments in the country, laid in her own stock in person, and besides that, having a thorough knowledge of the business, will be enabled to suit one and all from *the rich to the poor.*

Opening day for Spring and Summer Bonnets will be on the 10th. day of April, to which all her lady friends are respectfully invited.

We are also introducing a new style HOOP-SKIRT called the

ODESSA PATENT COLLAPSING SKIRT,

a skirt far superior to anything that has ever been brought to this country. We ask an inspection of the same. You will not regret a walk to No. 48 Fayetteville Street.

April 4-203-3m

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE!

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING OUR friends and the public, that we have in store one of the most

COMPLETE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENTS

of Goods, ever offered in this Market.

Our DRESS GOODS are composed of all the latest styles and novelties of the season.

Our Line of White Goods is Perfect, consisting of

MULL, NAINSOOK AND SWISS MUSLINS,
PLAIN, CHECKED AND STRIPED ORGANDIES,
TARLETANS,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED LINEN AND MUSLIN SETTS, &c., &c.

Our goods are of the best quality and prices as low as any one can sell

WE SELL STRICTLY FOR CASH, and are content with small profits.

All we ask is an examination of our stock and we think we can please.

A. N. & J. McKIMMON.

April 5-204-tf

JUST RECEIVED

AT

M ROSENBAUM'S,

IN ADDITION TO HIS ALREADY LARGE, and well selected

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK,

100 of the latest styles and patterns

SILK SACQUES

AND MANTLES.

Also, MOZAMBIQUE and POPLIN SACQUES, for Summer wear.

PRINTS,

and all other domestic goods, in great variety, at

M. ROSENBAUM'S
No. 16, Fayetteville St.

May 3-227-tf

FAMILY GROCERS.

FLOUR, MEAL, HAMS,

BUTTER.

SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR. [Warranted.]
100 BUSHELS PRIME WHITE MEAL.
SOUTHAMPTON HAMS, AND DELICIOUS BUTTER.

Just received and for sale,

my 14-235-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

NORTH CAROLINA HERRINGS.

CUT HERRING!
GROSS HERRING!!
ROE HERRING!!!

Just received in Barrels and Half Barrels, to which the attention of purchasers is invited.

DOUGLAS BELL,
May 21-242-tf Market Square.

JENNY LIND CREAM CHEESE!

The richest and very best variety of Cheese made. Will keep during Summer, without injuring and altogether something exceedingly nice and good. Strawberries and Cream *can't* no other.

JENKINS & PERRY.

May 23-244-tf

ANOTHER LOT OF THOSE FINE N. C. CUT Herrings, in ½ Bbls. and on retail, cheap.

JENKINS & PERRY.

May 23-244-tf

A SMALL LOT OF THAT SUPERIOR FULton Market Mess Beef, the best thing of its kind known in the Northern Markets. Call soon, if you wish a mess of this

JENKINS & PERRY.

May 23-244-tf

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ENGAGE A quantity of fine MAY CHERRIES for preserving and other purposes, which will be ripe and forthcoming soon.

JENKINS & PERRY.

May 23-244-tf

TO TOBACCONISTS.

It is a well established fact, that TOBACCO well flavored commands a better price and more ready sale than it does when not flavored or but badly so. Such being the case, would it not be to the interest of Manufacturers to use liberally *pure* flavoring materials, such as

Oil Aniseed,	Tonka Beans,
" Bergamot,	Gum Styrax,
" Cinnamon,	Mace,
" Citronella,	Nutmegs,
" Cloves,	Angelica Root,
" Geranium,	Orris "
" Lemon,	Sunke "
" Mirbane,	Valerian "
" Nutmegs,	Aniseed "
" Sassafras,	Cardamon Seed,
" Wintergreen,	Coriander "
Allspice,	Fennel "
Cinnamon Bark,	Gum Arabic,
Cloves,	Olive Oil, &c.

We have constantly on hand a large stock of the above articles; also, Rosin, Branding Brushes and Inks of all kinds, which we sell very low.

JORDAN & CARR,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
May 21-237-tf Petersburg, Va.

DRY GOODS.

1867. 1867.

FIRST GRAND OPENING OF

NEW SPRING AND

SUMMER GOODS.

COME AND SEE THEM, AND IF THE GOODS AND PRICES SUIT YOU, BUY THEM.

I now take the pleasure of informing my numerous friends and customers that I have just returned from the North, and have now in Store,

10,000 Yards of Beautiful Spring AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

embracing all the novelties of the season, which will be sold cheap enough to insure sales. Creech's is the place to buy your Dress Goods.

PRINTS! PRINTS!! PRINTS!!!

Just received 8,000 yards of beautiful Spring and Summer Calicoes, which will be sold as cheap as cheapest. Customers cannot do better than to come to Creech's to buy their Calicoes.

CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, KENTUCKY JEANS, COTTONADES, &c.

Just received 5,000 yards Cassimeres, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Cottonades and Linen Goods, for Men, Boys and Children, suitable for Spring and Summer wear. I ask you to call and examine my stock before you buy, and you will not regret it.

HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!!

A large and varied stock of Hoop Skirts, both as to price and quality.

LADIES' HATS AND BONNETS, TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED, NEW STYLES FOR 1867.

Ladies' Trimmed Hats, prices ranging from $1 to $6. Misses from 50 cts. to $1. Creech's is the place to buy your Hats and Bonnets.

Gent's Hats, Hats, Hats!

Just received a fine assortment of Men's, Boys', Youth's and Children's Hats—cheaper than ever. Come to Creech's to buy your Hats.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

Just received 3000 pair Gent's, Boys', Ladies' and Misses' Shoes,—will be sold cheap enough to suit the hard times. Come and see prices and quality.

Groceries and Crockery Ware.

A good stock of Family Groceries, and Crockery ware, and will be sold as low as any in the city.

Don't say you won't come and see, but say you will. If you have laid up your money for a rainy day, that rainy day has come. So come to Creech's to buy your goods. You will find me at R. Smith's corner, always ready and willing to serve you right.

mar 25-192-tf A. CREECH.

S. H. & W. J. YOUNG,

AT THE

OLD STAND

OF

S. H. YOUNG,

ARE now receiving from the North a large and well selected stock of the most desirable and fashionable

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Which having been bought at low figures will be sold very low

FOR CASH.

We respectfully request our friends, and the public generally, to call and examine our stock, before buying elsewhere.

April 19-216-tf

S. H & W. J. YOUNG.

OUR STOCK COMPLETE!

WE HAVE IN STORE A GENERAL ASSORTment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Hats, Boots and Shoes for Gent's and Boys.

ALSO, HATS FOR LADIES AND MISSES, &c., &c.

Call and see us at the old stand of

May 3-227-tf S. H. YOUNG.

IN LUCK AGAIN!

THE VERY LATEST ARRIVALS

OF NEW GOODS!!!

JUST RECEIVED A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTment of Rich

GRENADINES,
MOZAMBIQUES,
MOHAIRS,
AND POPLINS,

ALSO,
SHEER ORGANDIES
RICH JACONETTS,
PERCALES,
PEQUE,

AND

50,000 yds. of the handsomest Prints you ever saw.

These goods have been bought since the

RECENT DECLINE IN PRICE,

So that we can give you handsomer goods for the price than we have been able to do since the

CLOSE OF THE WAR.

—ALSO,—

A LARGE STOCK OF BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED DOMESTICS,

PLAID HOMESPUNS,

GENT'S AND BOYS WEAR.

DENIMS AND LINENS &c.

And a beautiful stock of Ladies' and Misses' Trimmed and *Untrimmed HATS*, Rainbows, Alpas, Patti, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

my 17-238-tf

PRINTS! PRINTS!! PRINTS!!!

A beautiful Stock of New and Fresh Prints, Cheap.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

my 6-229-tf

SHOES AND HATS.

FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS FROM 25c. to $2,00

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

April 18-213-tf

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

500 Yds. heavy Linen Drill, slightly damaged by fresh water; will be sold at cost on account of the underwriters—a great bargain.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
Wholesale & Retail Merchants,
April 18-213-tf Raleigh, N. C.

44 Fayetteville Street.

GENUINE TURKEY OIL STONES,

3 Handsome Child's Carriages, last on hand, and will be sold low.

J. BROWN,
With HART & LEWIS.

May 11-233-tf

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARKS & LITTLEJOHN,

(SUCCESSORS TO ANDERSON, MARKS & CO.,)

General Grocers

AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 6 OLD STREET,

OPPOSITE SYCAMORE,

Petersburg, Va.

Will attend to the Sale of all Produce and Merchandise, of every description, sent to their care and will also purchase any goods not in their line.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments in hand.

Can also furnish Fertilizers of any kind to farmers on accommodating terms.

J. A. MARKS, W. H. LITTLEJOHN,
Late of Anderson, Marks & Co. of Franklin Co., N. C.

Feb 19-104-3m

THOS. BRANCH & CO.,

No. 1015 Main Street,

(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,)

Richmond, Va.;

THOS. BRANCH & SONS,

No. 8 Old Street

PETERSBURG, VA.;

BRANCH, SONS & CO.,

Broad Street,

AUGUSTA, GA.,

BANKERS,

AND

Commission Merchants,

Receive Money on Deposit, subject to sight checks, and allow interest on same as agreed upon; Negotiate Loans; Make Collections throughout the United States, and buy and sell on commission, Bank Notes, Bonds, Stocks, &c., &c.

Their senior, Thos. Branch, with an experience of thirty years in the commission trade, will give his personal attention to the Richmond house, and expects to give satisfaction to his old friends and all who may favor them with their patronage.

Cash advances made on consignments to them and to their correspondents in Baltimore, New York, Liverpool, London, Antwerp and Bremen.

Guano, and other concentrated Manures, furnished to their regular customers. Special attention is given to the execution of Cotton purchases, by

THOS. BRANCH & SONS, Petersburg,
AND
BRANCH, SONS & CO., Augusta, Ga.

The Richmond House transmitting telegraphic orders to either house, as may be preferred.

We are paying the highest rates for Bank Notes and Southern Securities; will hand returns with check on New York, Richmond or Petersburg, for all packages sent to our care, at best rates.

We will buy old North Carolina Bonds, Coupons, Registered, scratched &c., also detached coupons.

Railroad Stock bought and sold.

The following are the present rates of our Petersburg House for N. C. Bank notes, and are liable to changes—the highest rates paid when notes are received.

Bank of Cape Fear	25
" Charlotte	24
" Clarendon	3
" Commerce	13
" Fayetteville	10
" Lexington	10
" " at Graham	22
" North Carolina	45
" Roxboro'	40
" Thomasville	40
" Wadesborough	24
" Washington	12
" Wilmington	22½
" Yanceyville	7
Commercial Bank Wilmington	22½
Farmer's Bank of North Carolina	25
Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.	6
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	50
Miners' and Planters' Bank	33

Thos. Branch & Sons will forward from Petersburg, free of commission, all consignments to

THOS. BRANCH & CO., Richmond.

Feb 6-124-

MISCELLANEOUS.

FAMILY BOB HERRINGS.

Inspected and warranted!

A few Half Barrels just received and for sale by

DOUGLAS BELL.

my 17-238-tf

REMOVED TO PENTRESS' CORNER.

NEXT DOOR TO TUCKER'S NEW HALL. Call and see our new stock.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

my 17-238-tf

JUST RECEIVED, TO-DAY,

AT OUR NEW STORE

Counting House Slates—

THE SENTINEL.

TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR RENT,

By the month, a SMALL RESIDENCE, with four rooms, kitchen, pantry, etc., in this City: partly furnished; and the privilege of a half acre garden well set in vegetables. Terms $25 per month. Apply to

REV. HENRY HARDIE.

May 24-3t.

BACON! BACON!! BACON!!!

ANOTHER LOT OF PRIME SOUTHAMPTON SIDES just received by

DOUGLAS BELL,
Market Square.

May 24th., 1867.

POSTPONED TO JUNE 17.

GRAND CHARITABLE

PRESENTATION CONCERT.

—IN AID OF THE—

SOUTHERN ORPHAN ASSOCIATION.

(Incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, January 30, 1867.)

TO BE GIVEN AT THE

MARYLAND INSTITUTE,

BALTIMORE,

JUNE 17th. 1867.

THE PROFITS OF THIS CONCERT WILL BE GIVEN TO THE SOUTHERN ORPHANS ASSOCIATION, TO WHICH WE JOINED ADDRESS FROM THE OFFICERS OF WHICH, WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC.

The officers of the Southern Orphans' Association, for the maintenance and education of the destitute orphans of deceased Southern soldiers and sailors, earnestly solicit the sympathy and co-operation in our

GRAND PRESENTATION CONCERT

OF ALL WHO DESIRE TO SEE THE

"HOME AND SCHOOL"

Exalted to receive and care for all the needy ones who seek its shelter and protection.

It is the design of this Association to erect a

"HOME AND SCHOOL"

for the Orphans of the South, both male and female, on an extensive scale, in the city of Richmond, Va. As an inducement to have the building located there, the Common Council of that city have guaranteed a sufficient lot of land, in an elevated and healthful location, and will increase the quantity of land if needed.

It is with a confident hope in a favorable response to this appeal to a public which has never yet failed to sustain a charitable institution, that we have entered into an arrangement with Messrs. L. T. Palmer & Co., No. 13 Holliday street, Baltimore, to organize a Grand Musical Presentation Concert for its benefit, and earnestly solicit the kindly aid and patronage of the public to ensure its success.

It may seem unnecessary to add a single word to the above address, but calls upon the Institution have been so numerous and pressing, and the struggle through which it is now passing to widen the circle of its charities, is of such an arduous nature that the management cannot too strongly urge upon the

HUMANE AND PATHETIC

everywhere an active participation in this additional attempt to alleviate the sad condition of great numbers of helpless children, rendered thus by the terrible war through which we have passed. And, assuredly, whatever may have been the relative political views of ladies and gentlemen heretofore, all must agree that the children referred to could not, by any possibility, have had any agency in bringing about their present

DEPLORABLE AND DESTITUTE CONDITION

and are suitable objects for the charity of all persons of whatever shade of political opinion. The

"HOME AND SCHOOL"

which they now more particularly seek to establish and endow, will be of incalculable benefit by providing not only food and raiment for these helpless ones, but likewise solid and thorough education, thus qualifying them for

FUTURE USEFULNESS

TO SOCIETY AT LARGE.

In order that this appeal may be effectual in enlisting the active interest and co-operation of all classes of persons everywhere, we have concluded to issue for the GRAND

PRESENTATION MUSICAL CONCERT

500,000 tickets at the nominal price of $1 each—a single ticket entitling the purchaser to a gift—there being one gift to every ticket. The gifts are as follows:

An elegant Farm of 211 acres, improved with extensive dwellings and outbuildings, saw and grist mill, making the property invaluable	$30,000
A gift of $10,000 in gold, valued at	13,500
A Farm of 10 acres, highly improved near the city of Baltimore	10,000
A gift in Greenbacks	5,000
A three-story Brick House, with modern improvements, in Baltimore	5,000
A three-story Brick House, with modern improvements, in Baltimore	4,200
A two-story Brick House, with modern improvements, in Baltimore	3,000
Two gifts in Greenbacks, $1,000 each	2,000
Ten gifts in Greenbacks, $500 each	5,000
Fifty gifts in Greenbacks, $100 each	5,000
One hundred gifts in Greenbacks, $50 each	5,000
One Grand Piano	1,000
One Grand Piano	1,000
Two square Pianos, $500 each	1,000
Two Parlor Organs, $150 each	1,500
One hundred Gent's Gold Watches, $150 each	15,000
One Hundred Ladies' Gold Watches, $100 each	10,000
Fifty Silver Plated Tea Sets, $75 each	3,750
One Hundred Elliptic Sewing Machines, $75 each	7,500
One Hundred Gent's Silver Watches, $65 each	6,500
One Hundred Ladies' Fine Gold Chains and Pins, $40 each	4,000
Two Hundred Oil Paintings, $20 each	4,000
Five Hundred Bibles, $20 each	10,000
Two Thousand copies Pollard's Southern History, $5	10,000
Two Thousand Photographic Albums, $5	10,000
Two Thousand Fine Gold Pens, in cases, $5	10,000

The balance consists of the following articles:

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
MUSIC BOXES,
LADIES' WORK BOXES,
LADIES' and GENT'S GLOVES,
LADIES' and GENT'S RIDING WHIPS, OPERA GLASSES,
OFFICE AND PARLOR FURNITURE,
WRITING DESKS,
BLACK WALNUT FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS,
Etc., Etc., Etc,

The whole amounting to an aggregate of

$500,000 VALUABLE GIFTS.

PLAN OF DRAWING.

Duplicate numbers from 1 to 500,000 are placed in a wheel; the 1st. number (when drawn out,) draws the highest or first gift; the 2d. number, (when drawn out,) the next highest or second gift, &c., until the whole number is drawn.

The distribution will take place after the Concert, where 6,000 persons can witness it. A committee will be chosen from the audience to take charge of the same.

All agents and purchasers will be supplied with a correct list of the awards as soon as published.

REFERENCES:

Gen. G. T. Beauregard, New Orleans
Brig. Gen. Jeff. Thompson, "
Maj. Gen. S. B. Buckner, "
J. E. Nimmo & Co., Baltimore
C. H. Stieff, Piano Man, "
C. McKeever & Co. "
J. S. Morrow, Publisher, "
S. F. Sills, "
Col. W. F. Mumford, Richmond, Va.
Col. Geo. P. Kane, Danville, Va.

All orders and communications should be addressed to the Central Office.

L. T. PALMER & CO,
No. 13 Holliday Street, Baltimore,
Managing Agents.

Mr. JOHN BRAGG, Raleigh, N. C. at Southern Express Office, is a duly authorized Agent for the sale of Tickets.

May 24-6t

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

(Radical members marked "R." Conservatives marked "C.")

CONNECTICUT.
James Dixon, c,
Orris S Ferry, r

CALIFORNIA.
John Conness, r
Cornelius Cole, r

DELAWARE.
Geo Read Riddle, c
Willard Saulsbury, c

ILLINOIS.
Richard Yates, r
Vacancy.

INDIANA.
Thos A Hendricks, c
Lyman Trumbull, r

IOWA.
James W Grimes, r
James Harlan, r

KANSAS
Vacancy
Do

MAINE.
Lot M Morrill, r
W P Fessenden, r

MASSACHUSETTS.
Chas Sumner, r
Henry Wilson, r

MARYLAND.
Reverdy Johnson, c
Vacancy

MISSOURI.
John B Henderson, r
C D Drake, r

MICHIGAN.
Zachariah Chandler, r
Jacob M Howard, r

KENTUCKY.
James Guthrie, c
Vacancy.

MINNESOTA.
Alex Ramsey, r
Dan'l S Norton, c

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Aaron H Craigin, r
Jas W Patterson, r

NEW YORK.
Edwin D Morgan, r
Roscoe Conkling, r

NEW JERSEY.
A G Cattell, r
F T Frelinghuysen, r

NEVADA.
Wm M Stewart, r
Vacancy

OHIO.
Benj. F Wade, r
John Sherman, r

OREGON.
Geo H Williams, r
Henry W Corbett, r

PENNSYLVANIA.
Chas B Buckalew, c
Simon Cameron, r

RHODE ISLAND.
Wm Sprague, r
Henry B Anthony, r

TENNESSEE.
David T Fowler, r
J S Patterson, c

VERMONT.
Geo F Edmunds, r
Simon Cameron, r

WISCONSIN.
Jas B. Doolittle, c
Vacancy.

WEST VIRGINIA.
Peter G Van Winkle, r
Waitman T Willey, r

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW YORK.
1 Stephen Tabor, c
2 Demas Barnes, c
3 Wm E Robinson, c
4 John Fox, c
5 John Morrissey, c
6 Thos Efner, c
7 John W Chandler, c
8 James Brooks, c
9 Fernando Wood, c
10 Wm H Robertson, r
11 Chas H Van Wyck, r
12 John H Kereham, r
13 Thos Cornell, r
14 J V L Pruyn, c
15 J A Griswold, r
16 Orange Ferris, r
17 C T Hulburd, r
18 James M Marvin, r
19 Wm C Fields, r
20 A H Laflin, r
21 Roscoe Conkling, r
22 J C Churchill, r
23 Dennis McCarthy, r
24 T M Pomeroy, r
25 Wm H Kelsey r
26 Wm S Lincoln, r
27 Hamilton Ward, r
28 Lewis Selye, r
29 Burt Van Horn, r
30 J M Humphrey, c
31 H Van Aernam, r

DELAWARE.
John Nicholson, c

ILLINOIS.
1 N B Judd, r
2 J F Farnsworth, r
3 E D Washburne, r
4 A C Harding, r
5 E C Ingersoll, r
6 Burton C Cook, r
7 H P H Bromwell, r
8 Shelby M Cullom, r
9 Lewis W Ross, c
10 A G Burr, c
11 Sam'l Marshall, c
12 John Baker, r
13 G B Beam, r
At large, J A Logan, r

INDIANA.
1 Wm E Niblack, c
2 Michael C Kerr, c
3 M C Hunter, r
4 Wm S Holman, c
5 Geo W Julian, r
6 John Coburn, r
7 H D Washburne, r
8 Godlove S Orth, r
9 Schuyler Colfax, r
10 Wm Williams, r
11 Jno P C Shanks, r

IOWA.
1 James F Wilson, r
2 Hiram Price, r
3 Wm B Allison, r
4 W M Longbridge, r
5 G M Dodge, r
6 Asahel W Hubbard, r

KANSAS.
Sidney Clark, r

MAINE.
1 John Lynch, r
2 Sidney Perham, r
3 James G Blaine, r
4 John A Peters, r
5 Fred'k A Pike, r

MASSACHUSETTS.
1 Thos D Eliot, r
2 Oakes Ames, r
3 Ginery Twitchell, r
4 Sam'l Hooper, r
5 Benj F Butler, r
6 Nat P Banks, r
7 Geo S Boutwell, r
8 John B Baldwin, r
9 W B Washburne, r
10 Henry L Dawes, r

MARYLAND.
1 Hiram McCullough, c
2 S Arthur, c
3 C E Phelps, c
4 Francis Thomas, r
5 Frederick Stone, c

MISSOURI.
1 Wm A File, r
2 C A Newcom, r
3 Thos E Noell, c
4 J J Gravely, r
5 J W McClurg, r
6 B T Van Horn, r
7 Benj F Loan, r
8 J F Benjamin, r
9 G W Anderson, r

MICHIGAN.
1 Fer C Beamen, r
2 Chas Upson, r
3 Austin Blair, r
4 Thos W Ferry, r
5 H E Trowbridge, r
6 John F Driggs, r

MINNESOTA.
1 Wm Windom, r
2 Ignatius Donnelly, r

NEW JERSEY.
1 William Moore, r
2 Wm A Newell, r
3 Chas Sitgreaves, c
4 John Hill, r
5 G A Halsey, r

NEVADA.
Delons B Ashley, r

OHIO.
1 Benj Eggleston, r
2 R B Hayes, r
3 Robt C Schenck, r
4 Wm Lawrence, r
5 Wm H Mungen, c
6 R W Clark, r
7 Saml Shellabarger, r
8 C B Hamilton, r
9 Ralph P Buckland, r
10 James M Ashley, r
11 John T Wilson, r
12 P Van Trump, c
13 G W Morgan, c
14 Martin Welker, r
15 Tobias A Plants, r
16 John A Bingham, r
17 Ephraim R Eckley, r
18 Rufus P Spalding, r
19 James A Garfield, r

OREGON.
D D H Henderson, r

PENNSYLVANIA.
1 Samuel J Randall, c
2 Charles O'Neill, r
3 Leonard Myers, r
4 W D Kelley, r
5 Caleb N Taylor, r
6 D Markely Boyer, c
7 John M Broomall, r
8 Lawrence Getz, c
9 Thaddeus Stevens, r
10 Henry L Cake, r
11 D M Van Anken, c
12 Charles Dennison, c
13 Ulysses F Mercer, r
14 Geo F Miller, r
15 A J Goldsbrenner, c
16 Wm H Koontz, r
17 Daniel M Morrell, r
18 Stephen F Wilson, r
19 G W Schofield, r
20 Darwin A Finney, r
21 John Covode, r
22 J K Morehead, r
23 Thomas Williams, r
24 G V Lawrence, r

VERMONT.
1 E E Woodbridge, r
2 Luke Poland, r
3 W G Smith, r

WISCONSIN.
1 Halbert E Paine, r
2 Benj F Hopkins, r
3 Amasa Cobb, r
4 Chas A Eldridge, c
5 Philetus Sawyer, r
6 C C Washburne, r

WEST VIRGINIA.
1 C D Hubbard, r
2 Benj M Kitchen, r
3 Daniel Polsey, r

Connecticut, California, Kentucky, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Tennessee, choosing twenty-nine members, are yet to elect.

U. S. Judiciary

The Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States are as follows:

Mr Chief Justice Chase, of Ohio
Mr Justice Wayne, Georgia
Mr Justice Nelson, New York
Mr Justice Grier, Pennsylvania
Mr Justice Swayne, Ohio
Mr Justice Miller, Iowa
Mr Justice Davis, Illinois
Mr Justice Field, California
Mr Justice Stansbury, Ohio
Reporter, John W Wallace, Ohio
Marshal, D S Gooding
Clerk, D W Middleton

The Judge of the District Court of North Carolina is G W Brooks. District Attorney, D H Starbuck. Marshal, Daniel R Goodloe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIANOS! PIANOS!!

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

AGENTS FOR STIEFF'S 1st. PREMIUM GRAND AND SQUARE

PIANOS.

FACTORIES 84 & 86 CAMDEN ST., AND 45 & 47 PERRY ST., OPPOSITE THE BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. OFFICE, AND WAREROOMS NO. 7, W. LIBERTY ST., ABOVE BALTIMORE, BALTIMORE, Md.,

Stieff's new Scale Pianos, with the Agraffe treble and Ivory fronts, are pronounced by the best Professors and Amateurs to be the best Pianos now in use. They are fully warranted for 5 years, with privilege of exchange within 12 months, if not entirely satisfactory to the purchaser.

Second hand Pianos and Cabinet Organs always on hand from $50 to $300.

REFERENCES: (Who have our Pianos in use) Gen. Robt. E. Lee, Lexington, Va., Gen. Robt. Ransom, Wilmington, N. C., Rev. C. B. Riddick, Kittrell's Springs, N. C., Max Strakosch, Director Italian Opera, and Miss Caroline M. Richings, of the English Opera.

TERMS LIBERAL, A CALL IS SOLICITED.

May 22-243-3m

RAILROADS.

RALEIGH AND GASTON R. R. Co.,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C. May 6th. 1867.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE ON R. & G. R. R.

ON and after May 7th. 1867, trains will run on R. & G. R. R. as follows: Daily

Mail trains leave Raleigh	9.50 A. M.
Arrive at Weldon	2.30 P. M.
Mail trains leave Weldon	10.30 A. M.
Arrive at Raleigh	3.50 P. M.
Freight train arrives at Raleigh	4.50 P. M.
" " leaves	6.30 A. M.

The mail trains make THROUGH connections with all points North and South as quick as any other route.

W. G. LEWIS,
Gen. Sup't.

May 8-229-tf
Progress and Standard copy till forbid.

Congressional Reconstruction Acts.

For the information of our readers we republish as follows the late reconstruction act of Congress, known as the Sherman-Shellabarger bill. We shall add to it the Howard Amendment, Test Oath and the Supplementary act, all of which will be kept standing until the necessary information they contain shall be generally and fully understood.

THE RECONSTRUCTION ACT.

AN ACT to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States.

(Passed over the President's Veto, March 2d, 1867.)

WHEREAS, no legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas; and whereas it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and Republican State Governments can be legally established: Therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed, and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district; North Carolina and South Carolina the second district; Georgia, Alabama and Florida the third district; Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district; and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army, not below the rank of Brigadier general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and to try offenders, or, when in his judgement it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, and all interference, under color of State authority, with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted; and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district, and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they conflict with its provisions. Provided, That no sentence of death, under the provisions of this act, shall be carried into effect without the approval of the President.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State, twenty one years old and upwards, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, or for felony at common law; and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates; and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification, who are qualified as electors for delegates; and when such Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification, who are qualified as electors for delegates; and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same; and when the said State, by a vote of its legislature, elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen; and when said article shall have become a part of the constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom, on their taking the oath prescribed by law; and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State. Provided, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said amendment to the constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of such convention.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same; and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitutional amendment.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER.
President of the Senate *pro tem.*

The following is the Constitutional Amendment referred to in the 4th. section of the Sherman Bill:

Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims, shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

The following is the oath of office referred to in the 5th section of the bill, and also in the 6th of the Supplementary Bill:

An Act to Prescribe an Oath of Office and for Other Purposes.

Be it enacted, That hereafter any person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the government of the United States, either in the civil, military or naval department of the public service, except the President of the United States, shall before entering upon the duties of such office, and before being entitled to any of the salary or other emolument thereof, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the U. S. since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have never sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto; and I do further swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the constitution of the United states against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God," which oath, so taken and signed, shall be preserved among the files of the Court, Houses of Congress, or the department to which said officer may appertain. And any person who may falsely take said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction, in addition to the penalties now prescribed for that offence, shall be deprived of his office, and rendered incapable, forever after, of holding any office or place under the United States.

Approved July 2, 1862.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STEVENS-SHERMAN-SHELLABARGER BILL.

AN ACT supplemental to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration.

Be it enacted, &c., That before the first day of September, 1867, the commanding general in each district defined by the act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, approved March 2, 1867, shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age, and upwards, resident in each county or parish in the State or States included in his district, which registration will include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of ——; that I have resided in said State for —— months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county of ——, or the parish of ——, in said State, as the case may be; that I am 21 years old; that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States; that I have never been a member of any State Legislature, or held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the United States, and given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do. So help me God."

which oath or affirmation may be administered by any registering officer.

Sec. 2. That after the completion of the registration hereby provided for in any State at such time and place therein as the commanding general shall appoint and direct, of which at least thirty days' public notice shall be given, an election shall be held of delegates to a convention for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for such State loyal to the Union; said convention in each State, except Virginia, to consist of the same number of members as the most numerous branch of the State Legislature of such State in the year 1860, to be apportioned among the several districts, counties, or parishes of such State by the commanding general, giving to each representation in the ratio of voters registered as aforesaid as nearly as may be. The convention in Virginia shall consist of the same number of members as represented the territory now constituting Virginia in the most numerous branch of the Legislature of said State in the year 1860, to be apportioned as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. That at such election the registered voters of each State shall vote for or against a convention to form a constitution thereof under this act. Those voting in favor of such a convention shall have written or printed on the ballots by which they vote for delegates, as aforesaid, the words "for a convention;" and those voting against such a convention shall have written or printed on such ballots the words "against a convention." The persons appointed to superintend said election, and to make return of the votes given thereat, as herein provided, shall count and make return of the votes given for and against a convention; and the commanding general, to whom the same shall have been returned, shall ascertain and declare the total vote in each State for and against a convention. If a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, then a convention shall be held, as hereinafter provided; but if a majority of said votes shall be against a convention, then no convention shall be held under this act: *Provided*, That such convention shall not be held unless a majority of all such registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such convention.

Sec. 4. That the commanding general of each district shall appoint such loyal officers or persons as may be necessary, not exceeding three in each election district, in any State, to make and complete the registration, superintend the election, and make return to him of the votes, lists of voters and of the persons elected as delegates by a plurality of the votes cast at said election; and upon receiving said returns he shall open the same, ascertain the persons elected as delegates according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election, and make proclamation thereof; and if a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, the commanding general, within sixty days from the date of election, shall notify the delegates to assemble in convention at a time and place to be mentioned in the notification, and said convention, when organized, shall proceed to frame a Constitution and civil government according to the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is supplementary; and when the same shall have been so framed, said Constitution shall be submitted by the convention for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this act, at an election to be conducted by the officers, or persons appointed by the commanding general as hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date of notice thereof to be given by said convention, and the returns thereof shall be made to the commanding general of the district.

Sec. 5 That if, according to said returns, the constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the votes of the registered electors qualified as herein specified, cast at said election, at least one-half of all the registered voters voting upon the question of such ratification, the president of the convention shall transmit a copy of the same, duly certified, to the President of the United States, who shall forthwith transmit the same to Congress, if then in session, and if not in session, then immediately upon its next assembling; and if it shall moreover appear to Congress that the election was one at which all the registered and qualified electors in the State had an opportunity to vote freely and without restraint, fear or the influence of fraud, and if Congress shall be satisfied that such constitution meets the approval of a majority of the qualified electors in the State, and if the said constitution shall be declared by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is supplementary, and the other provisions of said act shall have been complied with, and the said constitution shall be approved by Congress, the State shall be declared entitled to representation, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom as herein provided.

Sec. 6. That all elections in the States mentioned in the said "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," shall, during the operation of said act, be by ballot; and all officers making the said registration of voters and conducting said elections shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, subscribe an oath faithfully to perform the duties of their said office, and the oath prescribed by the act approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office:" Provided, That if any person shall knowingly and falsely take and subscribe any oath in this act prescribed, such person so offending, and being thereof duly convicted, shall be subject to the pains, penalties and disabilities which by law are provided for the punishment of the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Sec. 7. That all expenses incurred by the several commanding generals, or by virtue of any orders issued or appointments made by them under or by virtue of this act, shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 8. That the convention for each State shall prescribe the fees, salary, and compensation to be paid to all delegates and other officers, and agents herein authorized or necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act, not herein otherwise provided for, and shall provide for the levy and collection of such taxes on the property in such State as may be necessary to pay the same.

Sec. 9. That the word "article" in the sixth section of the act to which this is supplementary shall be construed to mean "section."

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